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GEN. GARFIELD AT HOME

AN HOUR WITH THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AT MENTOR.

THE VISITORS AND THEIR HEARTY WELCOME—ENTERTAINING OLD AND NEW FRIENDS—FUTURE POLITICAL MATTERS TABOOED IN CONVERSATION—AN OLD COLORED MAN'S PLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

CLEVELAND, *Nov. 18.*—Half-way between Mentor and Willoughby, as the express train rushes along, the passengers catch a glimpse of Gen. Garfield's home. Near a clump of bare trees a sharply pitched and reddish roof is seen, now half covered with snow. A barn and one or two smaller roofs are come into view, and before the attention has subsided, the place is left away in the rear. Mentor station is small and commonplace. There is a wood-pile, a water-tank, and a side-track that is little used in the way of Mentor freight, a small depot, and a smaller hotel. The snow to-day was two inches deep and the slush of unknown depth under that. No livery sign offers an invitation, and the voice of no hackman suggests a relief. It is a mile and a half to Gen. Garfield's, and the outlook is not promising. A half-grown boy, whose specialty afterward turns out to be horses, and whose chief detestation seems to be politics, comes to the rescue. He will "tote" you over to the General's—he has some one on every train—so his bony nag "that used to lick everything hereabout in the way of running," is brought into requisition, and the transportation problem is solved. A colored gentleman, with a cane, who has come down on the train, is overtaken and passed. "He wants a pension," says the boy, who has made politicians a study. Two white men are passed a little further on. "Post Offices," says the youth laconically. When asked how he had become possessed of so much knowledge, the boy answered: "Oh, I worked five weeks for Garfield this Summer, and we saw lots of all kinds of 'em, but I tell you they didn't get many promises out of us."

"Lawfield" is the fancy name that one writer has applied to Gen. Garfield's farm home, although the Garfield family has rather ignored this appellation. The building is modern, and suggests the usual country house, with its broad veranda and its open hall and stairs. The surroundings are all of the farm, except the little office just back of the house and in the edge of that orchard so often invaded during the Summer past. A wheat field lies across the road, a garden to the left of the house, a few tall locusts near the door, and an open gate through which the youth drives with a familiarity that suggests entire acquaintance backed up by young American self-confidence. Mrs. Garfield herself opens the door. "Will you walk in?" A letter of introduction to Gen. Garfield is offered, but just then the General, on his way down stairs to dinner, takes the letter, looks at the direction, and then says heartily, "Glad to see you. Have you been to dinner?" Happy in being able to say, "Yes, Sir," without a falsehood, the visitor is seated, while the General leads his guests, two or three ladies and gentlemen, into the dining-room. He then returns to a side-room, and is so busy telling some little anecdote to a friend that he has to be called once or twice before he will take his place at the table. By this time the two gentlemen who were suspected of Post Offices have arrived, and turn out to be two warm personal friends of the General, who have come over from Mahoning County for a little quiet talk. The visitors all sit in the open hall, about a new base-burner, and study architecture, pictures, and country life, while the General and his guests are at dinner. The building is neatly and plainly finished in a yellow wood, maple or pine, stained like maple. In one corner of the room is an ancient family clock, reaching from the floor to near the ceiling. Everything was warm and comfortable, and the "make-yourself-at-home" air all about, seemed almost sufficient to make even an office-hunter believe that he was welcome.

Dinner over, the General entered, welcomed his old Youngstown constituents, and invited his guests into the parlor. Of course, one or two of those present had been at Gen. Garfield's Hiram School, and thither the conversation turned. It would be hard to find a group of Garfield's friends in which there was not a little Hiram leaven. Said a prominent Cleveland gentleman once to the writer, "That college has been of great aid to Garfield. It is a close corporation in one sense, and when a youth is made a member of it his loyalty to every other member becomes a marked thing. As Iowa and Kansas, especially, are settled from Ohio, and as every town of any size in the West has Ohioans among her adopted citizens, Garfield, naturally, had a strong brigade of defenders all over the West, many of whom had either been his class-mates or pupils. Every one of them spoke up for him like a man, and silenced more than one slander that might otherwise have hurt him." Any one who visits Gen. Garfield these days goes as a friendly caller, or goes not at all. He will not be interviewed, and the conversation that occurs before his parlor or study fire is informal and universally respected as private. He has a keen sense of the responsibilities of his position, and also the good sense to "be a very good listener now," to use his own expression, and yet not to say much. He has no hesitancy in speaking of the Chinese letter, and denounces it as an infamous transaction, deserving the most extreme punishment. He can joke about it now, and on seeing a Cleveland acquaintance in a buggy ready for home, he shouted good-naturedly, "Hello! any more Chinese letters floating about Cleveland now?" Of Cabinets and Senatorships and appointments, he might as well be in a deaf and dumb asylum, for he will say nothing. The General is a hearty man in a running conversation, and overflows with anecdote and good humor. He sees the lights as well as the shadows in events passing before the vision, and although too healthy in body and mind to grow morbid over possible dangers, he can face them with all seriousness, and bring a judicial fairness to their settlement. The conclusion that one arrives at after hearing him talk is that he means to give the country a safe and careful Government, with the idea still forever in mind that the watchword of this country is "progress," and that there is nothing so enervating as a stand-still. Some people in whom hot-headedness is a synonym for valor have accused Gen. Garfield of cowardice of a moral sort, but the next four years will prove that he can do brave things and yet be careful of the interests of his party and his country. His political ideas are stalwart, and he believes in his party with the hearty faith that is a characteristic of the constituency that sent him to Congress again and again. Yet he is open-eyed to the rights of minorities and the reasonable claims of opponents, and has never made a charge against the Democratic Party that he did not thoroughly believe to be true. A visit to his cosy office at the rear of the house finds everything in order, from the row of *Congressional Globes* at the right to the newspaper slips cut out and classified to-day by one of his Secretaries. His mail comes in large quantities, sometimes, letters and papers, making near a bushel a day. About one-third of the letters receive the General's personal attention, and the others, after being attended to by his secretaries, are indexed and filed away.

After an hour's call the visitor bids the General adieu, and leaves him to the tender mercies of other callers who are propelled forward by ambition, encouragement, curiosity, or other motives. The large field opened by this latter classification is best illustrated by the colored gentleman above referred to. On returning he was found seated in the depot, close to the roaring stove, his cane against his knee, and a large coat thrown over his lap. With the voluble confidence of his class when encouraged to talk, he said that he had been to Gen. Garfield's to secure his aid in obtaining a pension. Although his lameness had been caused by rheumatism rather than wounds, he said that the General had treated him kindly, and, although making no promise, seemed interested in his story and took his name. "I told him I had borrowed money to help down me, and was glad he got his hand in his pocket and gave me a dollar. I then said that though I'd like to have that pension, I was like the colored preacher who said that, although he cared most for money, he was not above an old coat or pair of boots. With that," concluded the smiling narrator, "he sent a young man in the house and got me this coat."

A prominent Republican of Cleveland asserts that all the stories now afloat about a bargain between Gen. Garfield and Senator Conkling and others are sensational and without foundation. Said he: "I was one of the party that went on that special train from Warren to Mentor, and I know that there was no private conference among Grant, Conkling, Garfield, and the rest. There was no time and no chance for such a conference, and the story lately published that Conkling drew up a paper which Garfield then and there signed is bosh." It is the general opinion here, where there are so many men near Gen. Garfield, that the President-elect has taken no position on the Ohio Senatorial question, and will take none. That he is a warm personal friend of Gov. Foster is a matter of knowledge to everybody, but it does not follow that he will exert an influence in behalf of that friend, and from present appearances it does not look as though Foster would need any help.

GEN. GARFIELD'S BIRTHDAY.

POLITICIANS VISITING MENTOR—SPENDING THE DAY WITH AN UNCLE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Secretary Dorsey, who spent last night in Cleveland, went to Mentor this morning, and while there Chairman Jewell unexpectedly arrived. Mr. Jewell is on his way home from Detroit, while Dorsey is on his way to New-Mexico, where he owns a stock ranch. The meeting was very cordial, Gen. Garfield having seen neither of the gentlemen since his visit to New-York in August. Among the topics discussed was the Chinese letter, Mr. Jewell assuring Gen. Garfield that the prosecution is to be pushed with the utmost vigor. Mr. Jewell said that soon after the election he expressed the opinion that the Morey letter lost California to the Republicans, and he was confirmed in his belief by an interview with the Hon. Horace Davis, of California, a member of the Republican Executive Committee, whom he met on the train yesterday. De Witt C. Wheeler, Police Commissioner of New-York, also called to-day. In the afternoon Gen. Garfield and family came to Cleveland to spend the General's forty-ninth birthday at the residence of his uncle, Thomas Garfield.

Gen. Garfield observed his birthday to-day, the forty-ninth, as has been his custom for years, by paying a visit, with his wife, to his uncle, Thomas Garfield, at Warrensville, in this county. Thomas Garfield is 79, and his birthday falls on the same date. The reunion was purely an informal family party, about 70 relatives and immediate friends being present. After the 4 o'clock dinner, Gen. and Mrs. Garfield visited a relative in this city, where he was called upon by a large number of citizens of the neighborhood, although his coming was not generally known. In the evening he went home to Mentor.

ARMY OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DECIDES THAT OFFICERS ON LEAVE ARE ENTITLED TO COMMUTATION FOR QUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Attorney-General Devens has rendered a decision of great interest to Army officers, affirming their right to receive commutation for quarters while absent from duty on what is known as "commutation leave." The law provides that "all officers on duty shall be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, 60 days' leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances, provided the same be taken once in two years." It has heretofore been held that under recent acts of Congress, amendatory to the act of 1876, officers on leave of absence are not entitled to allowance for commutation of quarters, but after reviewing the original act and the amendments thereto, the Attorney-General has decided that where any officer allowed leave of absence without deduction of pay or allowances, is at the time of taking such leave of absence entitled to an allowance for commutation of quarters, this allowance must be deemed to be continued to him by force of that provision of law while he is on leave of absence.

GARFIELD'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS TO SERENADE HIM—HIS VISIT ONE OF PERSONAL BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Arrangements are being made by the Republican clubs of Washington to serenade Gen. Garfield, the President-elect, upon his arrival in this city next week. *Gen. Garfield is expected to reach* Washington on Tuesday evening. His proposed visit is in relation to personal business matters, and he will return to Ohio before the close of the week. When Gen. Garfield left Washington to attend the Chicago Convention he had no idea that he would be the Republican nominee for President, and expected to return to Washington, where he has resided with his family the greater part of the time since he has been in Congress. His nomination at Chicago made it inadvisable for him to return here, and his property and business affairs in this city, therefore, have been neglected. His proposed visit next week is solely in regard to these matters, and not with a view of consulting any one in relation to the formation of a Cabinet, as has been announced in some newspapers.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Pennsylvania Republican Association have appointed a committee to receive the clubs and associations from Pennsylvania that are expected to visit Washington in March next to participate in the inauguration demonstration and ceremonies. The Republican Invincibles, Union Republican Club, Harmony Legion, West Philadelphia Club and Rayburn Club, all of Philadelphia, have signified their purpose to be present. Organizations from Harrisburg and Pittsburg have also arranged to be present upon the occasion, and applications from a number of military and political organizations of New-York State have been received for quarters during inauguration week.

BOYS IN BLUE AT SUPPER.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Republican campaign clubs were given a grand reception and supper to-night at Washington Hall, by the ladies of Paterson. Between 2,000 and 3,000 men partook of the supper, nearly all wearing their uniforms. A brass band played a cheerful accompaniment to the clatter of knives, forks, and spoons. The tables were waited on by hundreds of pretty girls, gayly attired. The scene has not been equaled since the grand supper and reception given to the returned war veterans 15 years ago. After supper speeches were made by the Hon. John Hill, the Hon. John R. Robinson, the Rev. J. H. Hester, and others. The festivities were kept up till nearly 11 o'clock, and it was midnight before the marching clubs had all reached their homes.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTORS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19.—The count of the votes for Electors was finished by the Governor's Council to-day. The Republican candidates were declared elected, and will meet on Nov. 30 to vote for President, in accordance with the law.

THE VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Executive Council has completed the official canvass of the Presidential vote of this State, which is as follows: Garfield, 165,198; Hancock, 111,960; Weaver, 3,849; Dow, 699

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN BILLS

PAYMENT FOR THE HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO NEGLECTED.

A STRANGE OMISSION BY THE SECRETARY'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER—MR. BATEMAN'S QUIET DEPARTURE FROM CHICAGO—A HOTEL BILL PAID BY GOV. FOSTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 19.—It has been known for some time that there was an unwritten history regarding the Sherman delegation at the National Republican Convention at Chicago. It will be remembered that the Ohio delegation was divided, a portion of the delegates being pledged to Senator Blaine, with no hope of their being brought over to the support of Secretary Sherman. It will also be remembered that the Hon. Warner M. Bateman was in full charge of the Secretary's interests, and secured quarters at the Grand Pacific, not only for the delegates themselves, but parlors where the delegates from various States who were favorable to Mr. Sherman met for the purpose of consultation. Among those who were the most hearty and warm supporters of Mr. Sherman were Gov. Foster, Gov. Dennison, Gen. Garfield, and nearly all the Republican Congressmen of the State. Early in the struggle, before the Convention had come together, it will be remembered that the Secretary's friends were successful in securing some of the delegates from North Carolina and other Southern States, and it became necessary to secure quarters for them among the Sherman men. A meeting was called, and Gov. Foster, if I mistake not, was made Chairman, and given the necessary authority to secure accommodations for the new recruits, which was done. These facts were well known at the time, but the subsequent events were known to only a few who chanced to be present at the time the last of the delegates were leaving the city for home after the Convention. The facts have been studiously kept from public view until the present time, but to hide them longer appears to have become impossible, the gentleman in possession of the real facts as they occurred in Chicago having taken into his confidence too many friends to protect the secret, and the result is what might have been anticipated, and at a time when its publicity might be regarded as ill-advised, considering the fact that the prominent figures are at the present time the leading candidates for the United States Senate.

From a gentleman fully conversant with the facts it is ascertained that as the delegates were departing from the Sherman head-quarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the proprietor, Mr. Clarke, entered the dining-room, where Gov. Foster and others were seated, and informed the Governor of the fact that no provision had been made for certain apartments that were occupied by the various committees during the Convention. Individually, the friends of Secretary Sherman had paid their personal bills, but for the parlors and the accommodation of the colored delegates no provision had been made. Inquiry was then made by one of the party of gentlemen if Mr. Bateman was not there, or whether he had not settled the account. It was the gentleman who was recognized as having complete control of Mr. Sherman's affairs, both as regarding the plans to be adopted and the financial portion of programme. This inquiry developed the face that Mr. Bateman had already left the city, having drawn out the money that he had deposited in the safe, which, had his favorite been nominated, would have been used to pay for the quarters occupied by the Sherman delegations from the various States, but which was not available, it would appear, in the hour of defeat. The members of the Ohio delegation who were thus confronted were gentlemen who had given time, labor, and money in aiding the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as it was in their power, to secure him the nomination for the Presidency, and among them, I think, was ex-Gov. Dennison; also some Chicago gentlemen. What was to be done? A consultation was held, and expressions of surprise and indignation were visible on the faces of the entire party. It was clearly apparent that the good name of the State and the delegation from Ohio would be compromised if a settlement were not made. After consultation, Gov. Foster informed Mr. Drake that he would see that the bill was paid, and the party went away. No one at that time had reason to suppose that a recognized manager of a Presidential candidate would leave that candidate's friends in the lurch, notwithstanding appearances were strongly suggestive that such was the case. Gov. Foster in the course of time received an itemized bill from Mr. Drake for apartments, meals, &c., the total footing being $2,800, for entertaining Mr. Sherman's adherents, and which Gov. Foster paid. Gov. Dennison, I am advised, had some correspondence with Mr. Bateman on the subject, in which the Governor treated the matter as an excusable *omission on Mr. Bateman's part*, but the response from that gentleman was so decidedly tart that a charitable view in his case would be out of place.

The above facts were known by THE TIMES's correspondent before the election, and when he mentioned the matter to Gov. Foster, that gentleman expressed a dislike to utter a word pro or con, and further urged that the information be kept out of the papers, and at his earnest request these facts have been withheld from the public. Now that one of the party who was at Chicago has made public a portion of the unwritten history of Secretary Sherman's Presidential campaign, further secrecy is useless. Calling upon Gov. Foster to-night and asking for some further information, he stated that he regretted very much that there had been anything said on the subject, So far as he was concerned, he should say nothing whatever. Returning to my informant, the question was asked: "Are you positive that Secretary Sherman is advised of the fact that the expenses of his Presidential fight at Chicago had been shouldered by one man, and that man his warmest friend? Do you consider it possible that he knows that Mr. Bateman left Chicago without settling, and that it was necessary for the Governor to assume the whole bill in order to save the reputation of his State and delegation from the disgrace which would have followed had he not?" "It is possible," he replied, "barely possible, that John Sherman may be ignorant, but not at all probable. Mr. Sherman knows how much money he sent to Chicago and he knows what came back. Secretary Sherman knows where every dollar goes, and his irritation and sullkiness on account of his defeat are sufficient evidence that he not only knows what Bateman did, or rather did not, do, and approved of his action." The exposure is calculated to create a sensation in political circles.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1880.

The President to-day appointed George B. N. Tower to be Supervising Inspector of Vessels for the Second District, at New-York, vice Kirby, resigned.

A telegram has been received at the State Department announcing that a treaty on the subject of immigration has been concluded between the United States Commissioners and the Government of China. The department declines at present to furnish any particulars, but says the treaty is considered satisfactory.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was principally devoted to the consideration of routine business. The appointment of a Chief Signal Officer was not referred to. Gen. Miles, who, it is said in Army circles, will be appointed Chief Signal Officer, is expected here to-morrow or Sunday. The Secretary of War to-day pronounced the statement that it had been decided to appoint Gen. Miles to be premature.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Gen. Ben Harrison has written a letter in reply to one asking him if he is a candidate for the Senate, in which he says: "If I have any fitness for the Senate, or have rendered any service to the country or party that is worthy of mention in this connection, the kindness of my Republican friends will suggest it and give it proper weight. You will, I am sure, appreciate my feelings when I say that an election to the Senate would have a special value to me as an expression of the confidence of the Republicans of my own State."

WHAT INDIANA DEMOCRATS WANT.

ASKING FOR SOME GREAT CHANGES AND PROTESTING AGAINST BOURBON BUGBEARS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 19.—At a meeting of Democratic editors of Northern Indiana in this city to-day, it was unanimously agreed that the following points should be pressed upon the attention of the American people:

First—A change in the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice-President by a popular vote.

Second—The election of United States Senators by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislature thereof.

Third—A judicious revision of the present tariff in the interests of the producing and industrial classes.

Fourth—Vigorous opposition to the introduction of cheap Mongolian labor.

Fifth—Appropriate legislation by Congress for the taxation of greenbacks.

Sixth—Opposition to the controlling of elections by the dependents of the national Administration, high and low, and against coercive measures on the part of corporations in interfering with the elective franchise of their employees.

Seventh—Securing the holding of elections in all the States on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Eighth—Protesting against any tinkering with the finances of the country, and expressing unqualified condemnation of the presumptuous proposition of Secretary Sherman.

Ninth—A demand upon the present Congress to institute a thorough and searching investigation of the charges that the apparent majority for Garfield and Arthur in the State of New-York was obtained by fraudulent and illegal means, to the end that justice may be done to all parties.

TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES.

A SOUTH AMBOY DRY GOODS DEALER'S INSANITY—A MILWAUKEE SALOON-KEEPER KILLS HIMSELF IN BUFFALO.

SOUTH AMBOY, Nov. 19.—Jacob Gutman, 42 years old, a dry goods merchant of South Amboy, shot himself through the right temple this morning, about 5 o'clock, inflicting a fatal wound. He was attended by Dr. Treganowan, who says he dare not probe for the ball. Gutman is one of the prominent dealers in the place, and had amassed a fortune. Last Summer his little daughter was accidentally scalded to death. She was his darling, and her loss affected his mind. Investigation has shown that insanity is hereditary in the family. During the last season the malady developed, and he became conscious of it to such an extent that he requested his brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, to come from New-York to settle up his business, sell it out, give the proceeds to his wife and other child, and place him in the Insane Asylum at Trenton. Last week they came for that purpose. Before their arrival Gutman would calmly wait on customers in the store, and then rush up stairs to his room and tear the furniture and carpets with his teeth. After the brothers came, one secured his revolver in a trunk, put the key in a handkerchief, and hid it in a coat pocket. Jacob was detected while searching for it during the night and put back to bed. Last night he found it, and no one knew of it. This morning he was to be sent to the asylum. His wife got breakfast at 4 A. M., when suddenly he entered the kitchen and said, "Queer things have been going on in this house." She answered, "Yes, but you will be all right again in a few days, and will come back to us." He said, "I hope so; then and must be soon," and passed into the store. A moment after, a pistol-shot told of the tragedy, and, rushing into the store, she found him prostrate on the floor, with a ghastly wound in the head. He has not spoken since, and the doctor pronounces the case hopeless. He is the largest dry goods dealer in Middlesex County outside of New-Brunswick. The affair has created much excitement here, as the family is well known and highly respected.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Herman Schmidt today committed suicide at Gruener's Hotel by shooting himself through the head. Since Wednesday he had been in good spirits. Last evening he spent several hours in the company of friends. At midnight he went to his room, saying that he was going to write some letters. As he did not appear this morning the clerk of the hotel went to his room. Standing upon a chair, he looked over the transom, and saw Schmidt lying upon the floor in a pool of blood. A revolver was clinched tightly in the right hand. On a table near the bed was found a letter addressed to "Mrs. Augusta Smith, alias Wahle. The substance of the letter was that he would like to see her happy, and would die rather than have anything befall her. He forgave her all the wrong she had done him, and hoped she would live happily. He feared, when put on oath to-day, she would make statements to cause her arrest on a charge of bigamy. Schmidt was born in Konigsberg, Prussia, about 30 years ago, and had been in this country several years. He was a resident of Milwaukee, where he kept a billiard hall. He came to Buffalo last week in search of his wife, Augusta Schmidt, who, *he alleged, left him some time ago to enter upon an engagement at the Germania Theatre.* In this city. On Sunday last he called at the house of Samuel Silberberg, in Genesee-street, with whom Augusta was staying, and wanted to see her. Silberberg would not let him in. It is alleged that Schmidt got excited and struck Silberberg on the head. The affair grew into an assault and battery case, and Schmidt was tried Wednesday morning and discharged. Prosecution in the form of a bigamy case was threatened, and the persons engaged in the affair had secured counsel. An examination was to have taken place this afternoon in the chambers of the Superior Court. Now that the chief actor is dead, the matter will probably be dropped.

INSURANCE COMPANIES SWINDLED.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE IN READING—THE INSURED PERSON A CONSUMPTIVE.

READING, Nov. 19.—A case of life insurance fraud has just been brought to light here which is creating great excitement, from the fact that the person insured was highly recommended by prominent physicians in the community, who acted as medical examiners for the different companies, as a safe risk, when, in fact, it was generally known that she was in the last stages of consumption, and the indications are that the whole affair was a bold attempt to swindle the various companies in which the woman was insured. The person in question, Mrs. Emma Reinert, living with her father in Amity Township, this county. She died several weeks ago from consumption. She had for some years been living with her husband at Phoenixville, but on account of sickness returned to her father, as he says, to die. Soon after her return, the business of taking out policies on her life was begun, and at the time of her death, it is stated, about $25,000 in insurance had been effected. One of the first policies taken out was one for $5,000 in the Home Mutual of Lebanon on Oct. 5, 1880, in which the age of the woman was given as 35 years. The examiner, a prominent physician, gave it as his judgment that the person examined was safely insured. The Reading Mutual Aid Society issued a policy for $1,000 on the life of Mrs. Reinert in favor of Samuel Shirey, the examining physician saying that she had never had consumption or any other organic disease—"only a slight cough from a recent cold." The Secretary of this company says they were imposed upon, and that they will not only not pay the policy, but will prosecute the person who deceived them to the full extent of the law. The Prudential Aid Company also issued a policy on the woman's life for $5,000 on the same representations, and they now find that some of the persons who vouched for the woman never saw her, and knew nothing as to her health, &c. There are quite a number of other insurance companies who have been imposed upon in this case, and who issued policies for large amounts, but as yet the names have not been given to the public. It is stated that in one of the cases an agent was paid $100 as a fee for the share he took in getting out one of the policies. The different companies have taken the matter in hand, and intend to unravel the mystery attending it.

Another case of a supposed "crooked" nature was the insurance of Joseph Richardson, near Pottstown, for $3,000, a few weeks before he died, at the age of 75 years, from a cancerous affection of the head. This section of Eastern Pennsylvania is noted for speculative insurance, which has worked much evil in the past.

REFUSING TO RECEIVE COLORED VOTES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—James Walsh, John J. Hesse, and Hugh McGinnis, the three judges of election who were arrested last night under an indictment for refusing to receive the votes of qualified colored voters in the Fourth Ward in this city at the late election, were brought before Judge Treat, of the United States court to-day, and admitted to bail in $1,000 each.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED MURDER—THE EXPENSE OF THE BOYCOTT EXPEDITION TO BE LEVIED ON COUNTY MAYO—A NEW POLICY DEMANDED.

LIMERICK, Nov. 19.—A care-taker who, *with others, had been placed in charge of a* farm near New-Pallas, from which a tenant was recently evicted, was shot dead last night while sitting at his fire-side.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—It is reported that the expense of the military portions of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on County Mayo.

The *Times* in a leading article this morning says: "If the Cabinet or a majority of its members should be compelled to accept what, as we have said, the Irish executive deems indispensable for the performance of its functions, we trust there will be no unwise attempt to obstruct or censure that course. If the Government should not deem it necessary to apply for extra powers, it is apparent that they must be prepared to face a storm of opposition when Parliament meets, which will seriously imperil the prospects of a just settlement of the land question."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening, replying to the *Times*'s article, declares that every Liberal newspaper in England and Scotland dissuades the Government from an immediate session of Parliament and a policy of coercion. The country, it says, desires to see a new policy tried in Ireland. Coercion without a strong land bill would not be a new policy.

The *Daily Telegraph* points out that the Cabinet must await the report of the Irish Land Commission before any land reform bill can be announced, or any vigorous measures taken.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19.—Mr. Dillon has filed 14 pleas of not guilty in behalf of the traversers.

Intelligence has reached the Police of the Balla District that during the past week a large quantity of revolvers have been consigned to merchants in that neighborhood.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *News*, in its leading editorial, says: "The Cabinet did not come to any decision yesterday in regard to the meeting of Parliament. It was not, we believe, considered that the time had yet come when it could be finally decided whether an earlier session is necessary. The Government are likely to be engaged for some time in considering a scheme that they intend to introduce on the subject of land tenure in Ireland."

The care-taker who was shot on Thursday night on a farm near New-Pallas was fired at from behind a grove while on the way to the farm. He is not dead, but is in a precarious condition. A nephew of the evicted tenant has been arrested and committed for trial. He was identified by the care-taker as his assailant.

The cavalry at Lough Mask have been ordered to Dublin on account of their horses suffering from the severity of the weather.

A dispatch from Dublin says: "Intimidation is even on the march to Dublin itself, as there have been some instances of threatening letters sent to persons in Dublin County. The anti-Land League movement is spreading in the North of Ireland. A meeting of tenant farmers of Monaghan County has strongly denounced the agitation."

A NEW PRUSSIAN COUNCIL.

A ROYAL DECREE ISSUED ESTABLISHING A POLITICO-ECONOMICAL COUNCIL.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—A royal decree has been issued establishing a Prussian Politico-Economical Council. Herr von Boetticher, Minister of State, stated, at a meeting of Representatives of German commerce, that the constitution of the Council would allow of its extension at any time to all the Federal States, but that the Federal Governments had provisionally declined to co-operate pending the meeting of the Reichstag. The Council will consist of 75 members, chosen for five years. Forty-five members are to be selected from 90 names presented by the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture. The remainder, of whom at least 15 must be working men, will be chosen by the Ministers of Commerce, Public Works, and Agriculture.

NOTES ON EASTERN QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says it is stated that Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, will return to London in a few weeks.

A correspondent at Vienna reports that Mr. Goschen will quit Constantinople immediately after the surrender of Dulcigno. Lord Dufferin or Sir Austen Layard will probably succeed him.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople announces that *Riza Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople.*

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has prepared a reply to the note of the powers demanding the execution of the assassin of Col. Commerot. The reply declares that every sovereign has a right to extend clemency to his own subjects, and states that the assassin having asked clemency, his sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP MILDRED GOES DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British steamer Mildred, Capt. Leng, which sailed from New-York Sept. 28 for Marseilles, has foundered in the Atlantic. The crew, 26 in number, were drowned.

The Mildred was built at Whitby, England, in 1879, and was owned by T. Trumbull, of that place. She was an iron screw steam-ship. Her gross register was 1,884 tons, and she could carry 883 tons of freight. She cleared from New-York for Marseilles on the 28th September last, under the command of Capt. J. H. Leng, and was loaded with 60,498 bushels of wheat. Her agents here were Seagar Brothers, of No. 63 Beaver-street.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Town Hall at Shrewsbury has been destroyed by fire.

A heavy gale prevailed around the coasts yesterday and last night.

A correspondent at Vienna says the noted Soudan traveler, Dr. Schweinfurth, has published a letter strongly denouncing the increase of the Egyptian slave trade, stating that the resumption of the traffic dates from the deposition of Ismail Pasha, but has increased more especially since Gen. Gordon left the country.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count Karoly, who some time ago killed Count Bichy in a duel, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the seconds in the duel to three weeks' imprisonment.

MONS, Belgium, Nov. 19.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal-pit near this place to-day. Twenty-seven men were in the pit at the time, of whom 15 have been rescued more or less injured. It is feared the men still in the pit are dead.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—At a plenary meeting of Senators, belonging to the various groups of the Left, Gen. Farre, Minister of War, was unanimously accepted as candidate for a Life Senatorship to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Broca.

THE STATE CANVASSERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The State Board of Canvassers met again this morning, and all the certificates not having been received by messenger, as required by law, an adjournment was had until Monday. The certificate received by the Secretary of State from Suffolk County is incorrect as in the Electoral count Lucius N. Beers and Darius C. Bradley are credited with receiving 5,515 votes, when, in fact, the votes were cast for Henry P. Torbox and John B. Trevor. The County Board of Canvassers was yesterday served with a mandamus requiring them to meet to-day and correct the error. The mistake arose from the Inspectors using the wrong blanks.

OARSMEN COMPETING FOR PRIZES.

SECOND DAY OF THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA—THE FINAL STRUGGLE TO BE BETWEEN ROSS, LAYCOCK, HOSMER, AND SMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The weather to-day was in agreeable contrast to that of yesterday, but the attendance was again extremely poor. Riley was the first to take his station, followed by Nicholson and Hosmer. The start took place at 2:10 P. M. Ross had the station nearest to the Surrey shore, Riley next, and then Hosmer, with Nicholson on the Middlesex shore. Off the Thomas Rowing Club boat-house Ross had got a length ahead, and kept out in the middle of the river. Nicholson, keeping well in under the shelter of the bank, began to gain, and off Walden's wharf he led by two yards, Ross, Hosmer, and Riley, in the order named, being separated by about a length. On nearing the Crab Tree, Ross made a spurt, and soon after led by two lengths. The steering was all very bad. Hammersmith Bridge was passed in the following order: Ross, Hosmer, Riley, Nicholson. They were then separated by about a length between each. Nicholson narrowly escaped fouling with the bridge. Ross was now evidently rowing easily, but there was a good race between Hosmer and Riley for second place. Riley, despite one or two plucky spurts, was unable to reach Hosmer, and finished a length and a half behind him. Ross was the same distance ahead of Hosmer. Nicholson was a bad fourth. The time of the winner of the heat to Hammersmith was 11:30. Nicholson fouled with a barge opposite the soap-works.

In the second heat Warren Smith had the Surrey shore station, Trickett was next, then Hawdon, with Laycock on the Middlesex shore. Smith led at the start, and maintained his position to the Putney steam-boat pier, but at Simmons's boat-house Hawdon had taken the lead, Smith being second and Laycock third. At the London Rowing Club boat-house Hawdon had the lead by half a length, Laycock having come up in the meantime and assumed second place, while Trickett and Smith raced on a level. At the creek Trickett succeeded in passing Smith, whose chances seemed to be rapidly diminishing, and at this point the men were in the following order: Hawdon first, Laycock a quarter of a length behind, Trickett half a length astern of Laycock, and Smith a length behind Trickett. After nearly being fouled by Trickett, Hawdon succumbed to Laycock, who passed him at the creek, above Craven Cottage, and secured the first place, from which he was never afterward deposed. At the Grass Wharf Hawdon led Trickett by a length, Smith being two and a half lengths behind the latter. In the next half mile there was some splendid racing, and considerable change took place in the order. At Walden's Wharf Trickett drew on a level with Hawdon. Smith, spurting manfully, began to diminish the gap separating him from the other two. At the Crab Tree Trickett, Hawdon, and Smith were nearly on a level, and at the Rose Cottage Smith passed Hawdon, and, in trying to pass Trickett, touched the stern of the latter's boat. As the Australian was out of his water, he was obliged to stop for a stroke or two, and this allowed both Smith and Hawdon to pass him. At the soap-works the order was as follows: Laycock leading by three lengths, Smith second, and Hawdon two lengths behind Smith, with Trickett close behind him. Between this point and Hammersmith Bridge a good race ensued between Trickett and Hawdon, and eventually the former succeeded in taking the third place. Only the Thames Conservancy steam-launch was able to pass under the bridge. The leading men maintained the same positions till the finish, Laycock winning by two and a half lengths, with Smith two lengths ahead of Trickett, who was third. Trickett's claim of a foul was considered extraordinary under the circumstances, and was not allowed. The time of the winner to Hammersmith was 11:27. Trickett started first favorite for the heat, five to four being laid on him. His colleagues was even more marked than in his race with Hanlan.

The result is that Ross, Hosmer, Laycock, and Smith are left in for the final heat to be rowed to-morrow, the time of the start for which has been altered to 2:30 o'clock P. M., which will probably allow of the passage of steamers through Hammersmith Bridge.

The *Sportsman* says: "Hosmer to-day used the peculiar wind sail on the fore part of his boat which he adopted in his race with Laycock, and it undoubtedly hampered him greatly. Hanlan remarked that it must have made fully four lengths difference to Hosmer."

Trickett has written to the *Sportsman* totally denying the malicious report circulated by some libelous person that some one acting in his behalf had offered Hanlan $5,000 to lose the recent match. Trickett offers a handsome reward for the discovery of the libeler. Hanlan also writes to the *Sportsman* pronouncing the report false.

The latest betting on the international regatta is five to four on Ross and six to four against Laycock.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The Commissioners of the Land Office met this morning and heard an application made on behalf of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad for the grant of water fronts in the counties of Ulster, Rockland, and Orange, and for a hearing of the visiting committee. The hearing was granted.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—The reports of the President and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroads, just issued, make a gratifying exhibit of the progress of these lines. In addition to extensive improvements made in the track, buildings, and bridges, the financial statements show an increase in net earnings over the previous year, both in the passenger and freight service. The improvement in freight traffic is so great that the President asks authority to add 100 freight cars to the present number.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—The report of the Wisconsin Central Railway to the Railroad Commissioner shows a total income for the year of $998,

their lives and it was well known that it was their desire that neither should survive the other. Strange to say, their desire was gratified, but in a manner they little anticipated. They had saved a considerable sum of money, which they kept in their house. This excited the covetousness of their only servant, and the scoundrel one night murdered his master and mistress in their beds and ran off with their hoardings. All this is recorded on the tomb of the murdered couple, and it is not a little strange that in the very same parish another aged man and wife should have been slaughtered, after an interval of a few years, in very similar manner. Perhaps the one dead mourned the other.

Our jury system is full of absurdities and anomalies, some of which are very vexatious. Not the least inconsistent of these is the manner in which people are summoned to serve on the various classes of juries. All householders are liable to be called at any moment to act as jurymen at inquests, petty sessions, trials at the different courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and so forth, with certain exceptions, such as officers in the Army and Navy, ministers of religion, medical men, and so forth. But out of these categories no occupation, however important to individuals or the public, will secure exemption for the unfortunate victim *summoned to sit six or eight hours a day* with 11 other victims for the trial of the pettiest cases. Yet nothing is easier than to procure such exemption if one has no scruples about bribing the summoning officers of the court, or *making false excuses before the Judge, and both* these practices, I am sorry to say, are extensively indulged in. The summoning authorities at the Middlesex Sessions have just made a great capture in securing the services, as jurymen, of the journalists, Mr. George Augustus Sala, who, to his great disgust, the other day found himself compelled to form one of the 12 "good men and true," selected for the trial of prisoners at Clerkenwell. His fellow-jurymen—for the most part petty shopkeepers and tradesmen—paid him the compliment of appointing him their foreman, and day after day the great George Augustus has made a most imposing appearance in the jury-box as the chief of the much-suffering dozen. Meanwhile, of course, the public are deprived of the services of his brilliant pen in the daily newspaper and weekly journals to which he contributes, for a man cannot be expected to sit trying thieves and swindlers all day and write "copy" at night. The only consolation is that Mr. Sala ought to be able to get out of his experiences as a jury-man ample material for lively articles hereafter.

We have no "*Jour des Morts*" in this country, but, by a strange and mournful coincidence, on the very day when the friends and relatives of the dead were flocking to Père la Chaise to pay their annual tribute at the graves of their lost ones, a scene of very similar character were being acted at our own beautiful cemetary at Highgate. For there a vast crowd, estimated at between 1,000 and 1,500 persons, had collected to render a last mark of respect to the memory of a popular actor—popular with the public, but still more so with the multitude of private friends he had made by his amiable and genial character. The funeral was that of poor Charles Harcourt, the actor who had been selected to play Horatio to Mr. Edwin Booth's Hamlet, next Saturday, and who died at Charing Cross Hospital from the effects of the accident met with while rehearsing with Mr. Booth on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre. The stage being dark at the time, Mr. Harcourt unfortunately walked into an unprotected cavity used as a "scene dock," fell to a depth of nine feet, and, being a tall, heavily-built man, was seriously hurt. He was taken at once to Charing Cross Hospital and placed in one of the public wards, there being no private rooms at that establishment for patients of a superior class, as there are at some other hospitals. For a time he seemed to be making favorable progress, but at last erysipelas set in, and it is very much feared that this terrible disorder was communicated to him from other patients. Pending the effect of it he at last expired. At the inquest the jury absolved everybody from blame for the accident, but I am told that the danger of this scene dock was well known, and that the managers of the Haymarket had been repeatedly warned of it by actors engaged at the theatre. Harcourt leaves a wife and one child. He was connected with the Drury Lane Fund, and hence his widow will be sufficiently well provided for with an annuity of about $700. It is, however, proposed to get up a special benefit to raise a fund for the education of his daughter, a very promising little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, and if this undertaking is carried out it will probably be one of the most brilliant of the kind ever known in London, for beyond doubt every leading star in the metropolis will desire to take part in it. In all similar movements for the assistance of brother actors in misfortune, Charles Harcourt was always the foremost to help, and on several occasions, as in the Buckstone, Compton, and Falconer benefits, he acted as honorary Secretary, and to his exertions much of the success of those performances was due. At his funeral on Tuesday nearly every actor in London was present.

Several novel performances of more than ordinary interest have taken place this week, and among the rest an English adaptation of the Dutch play of "Anna Mie," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, which, formerly under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, is now in the hands of Mr. Edgar Bruce. "Anna Mie" was played in London some months ago, at the Imperial Theatre, by a Dutch company, the first of its kind that had ever appeared in England. The piece was greatly admired. Its production in an English dress has not been so successful, and Miss Genevieve Ward, a fine actress in other parts, has risked unfavorable comparisons with the original representative of the heorine. The play, however, is excellently adapted by Mr. Clement Scott, who, on the first night had the honor of being invited to the box occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and congratulated by them on his clever work. Apropos of this, some little talk has been excited in the theatrical profession by what is considered to be the rather bad taste with which the editor of the *Era*, the chief theatrical paper, admitted to his columns on the very eve of the production of "Anna Mie," a slashing letter denouncing the practice of theatrical critics writing for the stage. Now, Mr. Clement Scott, as is well known, is one of our most prominent dramatic critics, acting in that capacity for the *Daily Telegraph*, and he is also a regular contributor to the stage; but his worst enemies—and all critics must of necessity make enemies—have never asserted that his engagements as a dramatist have ever influenced his pen as a critic in the direction of writing down other playwrights. The letter in the *Era*, which is understood to have been written by a disappointed dramatic author, was, therefore, singularly ill-timed, and, if pointed at Mr. Scott, as some suppose, very unjust. There is no more independent journal in all matters of art than the paper with which Mr. Scott is chiefly connected, and favoritism of any sort would never be tolerated by its conductors. In proof of this, I may remark that Mr. Scott's own adaptation of "Anna Mie" has been by no means favorably criticised in the Telegraph by his accomplished colleague, Mr. Joseph Bennett, the ordinary musical critic of the paper. It is rumored that Mr. Dion Boucicault has had a dispute with Messrs. Gatti, the proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, and that "The O'Dowd," which has been by no means a success, is likely soon to be transferred to another stage. I also hear that Mr. Charles Coghlan's drama, "For Life," which has been played with much success in the provinces, will shortly be produced at one of the principal London theatres.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The official vote of Oregon gives Gen. Garfield 765 majority.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

Last month, Patrick Maguire broke into John A. Batchelder's jewelry store, at No. 17 Bowery, and stole 11 clocks. He was arrested and convicted on the testimony of Miss Nellie Winterbottom, of No. 74 Henry-street, who saw him burying the property in a cellar near her residence. Maguire was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and his friends swore that they would be revenged on the girl. Since his conviction Miss Winterbottom has been very nervous. Last week Daniel Dockerty and his wife, who live at No. 74 Henry-street, attacked the girl and beat her severely. No other motive is known than revenge, and they are said to be friends of the convict. The Dockertys were yesterday examined in the Court of Special Sessions, Kelly roomed with Sarah Walsh, who, like her, is a maker of dresses for dolls. Both have excellent reputations. Last night Kelly went to get a pail of water, and as she passed up stairs to her room against Mrs. Dockerty, she cannot say who the woman was. Sarah drank some of the water, and at 11 o'clock was taken alarmingly ill. A physician said she was suffering from opium poisoning, and it is believed that opium in some form was thrown into the water. Sarah was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. She will probably recover.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—William Rockheim, who [illegible] has disappeared. Inquiry [illegible] arrested at Red [illegible]

OLD AND NEW PARIS PLAYS

OFFENBACH'S LAST COMPOSITION.

A ROSSINI REVIVAL—"CHARLOTTE CORDAY" AT THE ODEON—OFFENBACH'S LURETTE—A DRAMATIC READING AT MME. ADAM'S.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—"Le Comte d'Ory," at the National Academy of Music on Friday night, a revival of Fossard's "Charlotte Corday" at the Odéon, and a first performance of Offenbach's "Belle Lurette" at the Renaissance on Saturday, and the reading, by its author, of "Le Mosaïte" in Mme. Adam's *salons* on Sunday, make up a dramatic bill of fare for three days which is too well filled to be done justice to by any one man in one chronicle. M. Vascorbell, with a most laudable desire to do homage to Rossini's memory, has not been happy in his selection; "Semiramide," "*Moïse*," "*Le Siége de Corinthe*," are *chefs-d'œuvre*, all of which were at his disposal, *and yet he picks out one of the weakest* compositions of the "Swan of Pesaro," and, except *a few old fogies to whom it recalls the faded* light of other days, everybody asks why did he exhume *it from the archives of the opera*, when it was so easy to let it lie there? It was produced for the first time in its present shape in 1838, with Cinti Damoreau, Nourrit, and Levasseur in the principal rôles, but the libretto had already been played as a vaudeville in 1816, and the habitués of the Théâtre des Italiens had listened to its score in "Il Viaggio a Reims," which was written in honor of the coronation of Charles X. in 1825, and interpreted by Pasta, Bordogni, and Pellegrini. It suited the taste of those days, however, and was vastly successful; now it appears old-fashioned and pretentious and out of place, as it is in reality nothing but an opera comique, and ought to be turned over to the Salle Favart. The canvas is taken from a legend of Picardy, which might have been worked up into something very amusing by Offenbach or Hervé for the Variétés; a knight, by the advice of his page, dresses himself and 14 of his friends as nuns, gets into a convent, and plays the dickens among its inmates. Scribe and Poirson, not to offend public sentiment, which was more easily shocked in 1816 than now, substitute a castle for a cloister, and turned the Abbess and her flock into a Countess and a party of noble ladies who are awaiting the return of their liege lords from Palestine. There are some funny mistakes and *quid pro quos*, and the curtain finally drops on the return of the crusading husbands and the discomfiture of the adventurers. The piece is full of exquisite melodies, but with a superfluity of vocalization which destroys all dramatic effect, and the orchestration is not developed beyond the proportions of a mere accompaniment; in short, it is what the Italians call a *pasticcio*, and does not suit modern tastes any more than do the compositions, once so delighted in, of Sulli, Campra, Rameau, and Lesueur.

Of "Charlotte Corday" I can only speak from hearsay, but judging from heresy I should say that whatever success it may attain will be due entirely to curiosity. It is not favored with a remarkable interpretation. M. Dumaine as Danton roars out or gobbles up his verses, and Mlle. Teissandier has not the physique or the grace of the heroine, to whose part Sarah Bernhardt alone might be able to do justice. The audience at the first performance seems, from the newspapers, to have been austere and "high-toned," as one would call it out West. Augier was there, and Alphonse Daudet, and Raymond Deslandes, and a host of lesser poetic and literary lights who labor assiduously at their trade and never miss a *première* or a revival, where, perchance, they may pick up an inspiration. There, too, Mme. Ratazzi throned it in an *avant scène*—she bears another name now, but not nine persons in every ten knowing what it is, it would be useless to give it—and looked fair, fat, and—sixty, and doubtless shed a silent tear over these bygone years when, as Mme. de Solms, she and the author and the Marquis de Pommoreu and M. de Solms made up what was termed the "happy family." A few demi-mondaines on the wane, and a strong contingent of elderly females, who could not get seats at the Renaissance, made an invasion of the balcony about 9 o'clock, so that the receipts at the box-office were satisfactory, but the swells, whether ladies or cocottes, went elsewhere; no Pousard or souvenirs of the Revolution for them; had not Victor Koning announced "Belle Lurette," and what need was there of crossing the Seine to be bored with tragedy and blank verse, when, up on the Boulevard St. Martin, they were sure of amusement with Jacques Offenbach! Never did that much-regretted maestro sign anything more original and charming; never did any of his many works obtain a more legitimate success, and, I may add, never did any one of them have a better interpretation. Jeanne Hading showed herself to be quite as clever an actress as Jeanne Granier, with the additional advantages of a better voice and a more finished musical education; Milly Meyer looked like a statuette in Dresden china, and gave another proof of her great talents as a comic actress; the tenor, Cooper, was a very successful parody of Capoul, and Vauthier, who only filled a secondary part as vocalist, showed out so well, choreographically, that if he ever takes the notion to become universal, like Sarah Bernhardt, he has a second string to his bow quite ready. "Belle Lurette" is the story of a lovely young laundress, who dreams of a higher estate than the wash-house of Marly, in which we make her acquaintance. Marcelline, the mistress of the establishment, has suffered in reputation, and passes all her spare time in search of her deceiver. Belle Lurette, on the contrary, is a paragon of virtue, whose three suitors have formed a fraternal league to protect her innocence against all comers. The hero of the plot is the Duc de Marly, a Colonel of Dragoons, who must forfeit a rich inheritance if he be not married within a certain time. The Duc does not incline to matrimony, but such being the will of his aunt, the Chanoinesse, he must submit, and therefore dispatches his steward, Malicorne, in search of a wife. Malicorne chooses Belle Lurette, who, it seems, had saved the Duc's life once—quite unbeknown to him. The ambassador's proposals are accepted by the young washerwoman, and the wedding comes off, after which Malicorne informs the bride that he is ordered to accompany her on a visit of some months to the old Chanoinesse. Lurette refuses, and, as she really loves her husband, swears not only to revenge herself but to win his affections. Malicorne tries to take her away by force, but a patrol of Gardes Françaises, among whom are some of the comrades of her three platonic lovers, chances to pass under her window; her appeals for help are heard, and the Duc's agent is carried off to the guard-house. From this place of durance Malicorne escapes, and informs his master that the Duchess, under her new name, is to preside at the Mi-Carême laundress's festival. He is indignant, rushes in to put a stop to the masquerade, and, at Lurette's request, promises to use all his influence to have their marriage broken. Here arrives Marcelline, Lurette's old mistress at the Marly laundry, who reveals to the Colonel of Dragoons her apprentice's devotion to him in former times; he is touched with gratitude, falls violently in love there and then with his former protectress, and the play ends with the comic grief of the three suitors, who are obliged to renounce all further hopes of obtaining her heart and hand. In this library the authors of "Belle Lurette" have not exhibited much genius, but it suited Offenbach, by whom it has been embroidered with a number of choruses, romances, duos, trios, and soli, equal to any of those which became popular favorites on the morrow of their first hearing, and which, I am certain, will insure to the charming *blanchisseuse* as splendid a dowry as that bestowed upon her by the Duc de Marly. The audience was brilliant and enthusiastic, even if a few hypercritics did pretend that the lamented Jacques had only dressed up in a new shape a great many of his old melodies. The chief subject of conversation, however, was the impudent interruption of the photographer, Carjat, which was brought over to the right bank of the Seine by a deserter from the Odéon. During the performance of "Charlotte Corday," in the scene where Barbaroux, speaking of Marat, exclaims:

> "Que l'unique moyens de calmer son tempête.
> C'est d'abattre deux cent scélerats mille tetes.

the aforesaid photographer shouted at the top of his voice, "*Pas assez!*" whereupon there was a general manifestation of disgust, and the advocate of the guillotine who is not satisfied with a hecatomb of 200,000 aristocrats was forced to leave the theatre.

M. Paul Déroulède is a gentleman who fought very gallantly for his country in 1870-71, where he was wounded and decorated. Since then, he has made a name for himself in the literary world, with a collection of exquisite little poems—"Les Chants du Soldat," and with the "Hymnes," a drama which, although not a startling success, contains many of great beauty, and is inspired with the most ardent patriotism. The hero of the "Hetman" is the drama of the country in danger; in the "Mosaïte" is developed the struggle of conscience against appetite. The author has studied his subject conscientiously; he has consulted Josephus, the Bible of Calmet, the Institutions de Moïse, and Salvador for the incidents and episodes, and has treated it with discretion, delicacy, and good taste. The piece was withdrawn from the Odéon in 1879 by M. Perrin, and was read to and accepted by the committee of the Théâtre Français on the 4th of December, 1879, with the formal stipulation that it should be played in October, 1880. The parts were distributed on the 1st of September last; their study was suspended on the 3d of September. Why? Here lies a mystery. The first story had it that M. Perrin wished to postpone its representation until Sarah Bernhardt's return, as the leading personage was originally intended for that lady, while M. Déroulède was quite satisfied to trust it to Mlle. Croizette. Gradually a rumor spread that M. Perrin was afraid to risk again the reproaches which followed the representation of "Daniel Rochat," or the withdrawal of the subvention to the Comédie Française, *which had been proposed by some of the members* of the Budget Committee. M. Déroulède was astounded. Notorious as he is for his republicanism, he could not imagine that anything written by him could be taxed as reactionary. *He asked an interview with M. Gambetta*, to whom he read his drama, and by whom it was admired, and, except as to a few ornament, heartily approved. The post did not ask for the statesman's influence to back him; all that he wanted was his opinion, and this he obtained. I am told that M. Gambetta's parting words to the author were: "I will speak about it to Perry."

As I have said, the parts were given out to MM. Coquelin, Worms, Sylvain, or Manbant, Théron, or Coquelin, Jr., and Mmes. Madeleine Brohan, Croizette, and Reichemberg, among which galaxy of talent Croizette and Worms were cast for the leading characters of the Moabite and Misäel. In a few lines, this is an analysis of the drama, which is supposed to pass in Judea, with the costumes ascribed by Bible to the Arabs of the Bible. Misäel, son of the High Priest, has installed in the neighborhood of Jericho, his parents' dwelling a Moabitish woman whom he had met and loved during a journey through the land of the heathen. She is beautiful, she is weird and strange; she sings the savage lays of her country, and even on the soil of Israel still bows down before the idols of Chamos and Belphegor. She is the worthy daughter of Moab, the incestuous offspring of Lot; her religion is the worship of immorality and evil, and Misäel is her slave. Suddenly, Elias, an exile, once proscribed in Israel by the High Priest, returns, accompanied by his child Miryam, chaste and lovely as the lily of the valley. Miryam is between two lovers: he conspires with Elias for the deliverance of his people; Miryam is his good angel, the Moabite his familiar demon. Elias his counsellor. The Moabite prevails, but she is driven from Judea by the mother of her lover, and as she is borne away by the waters of Jordan toward the land of Moab, Misäel exclaims: "*Mon sœur est là-bas maintenant! Elle m'appelle!*" Elias pursues his work of revolution against that tyranny under which the Hebrews groan, but he only asks for liberal reforms. Misäel, his coadjutor, excited by the Moabite, demands that this revolution shall be absolute and radical. These terms are, I know, improper, as modern denominations are scarcely applicable to the time and the personages of the drama; but they are the only ones which I can use to express my meaning. Elias, the leader of the rebels, says: "*Laissez un prêtre à Dieu, pour qu'un Dieu reste à Phomme!*" to which Misäel answers that "There is no God, there is no need of a God." Here begins the philosophical character of the play. The first two acts are a love tale; in the third the author agitates the terrible religious and political problem. Misäel—who would push on to the destruction of everything, and who, nevertheless, is called lukewarm by one of his comrades still more advanced than himself—Misäel accuses Elias of treason, and stabs to death the father of Miryam, that apostle of liberty who counseled moderation and justice to all men. Here there is a grand scene; the imprecations of the assassin's mother. She curses her perjured apostate son. The mother condemns. The father will execute. The fifth act, which must have produced an immense effect, as it would have been gotten up in splendid style, represents the entrance to the temple. The Jewish people are there imploring assistance against the partisans of the Moabite and the invasion of the idolaters. Here, too, appears, for the first time, as Deus ex machina, the High Priest, and with him is Misäel, who, tired already of his Moabite paramour, allows her to be stoned by the mob, and boldly presents himself before his father, who forbids him entrance. All this scene is strongly worked up with an opposition of sentiments—the mother who had cursed and is now moved to pity for her child; the dying Moabite, arrogant to the last, and expiring with the cry, "He was my lover! He was the lover of the impure daughter of Moab!" the people, by turns, praying for aid and vomiting invectives; the implacable father; Miryam weeping for the dead Elias, and finally Misäel, decided to any act that he may prove "there is no God who would hide himself behind the doors of a tabernacle." Then the High Priest and his rebel son mount the steps which lead to Levites' tenet, and enter the Holy of Holies, the doors close, and a moment afterward the father, pale and trembling, reappears, and exclaims slowly and solemnly, "He has seen God!"

M. Gambetta, at its reading, is reported to have told M. Déroulède that the murder of Elias by Misäel was well imagined, as he thus is made to die a martyr to his political faith. Such is this drama, about which as much has been said and written as about the surrender of Dulcigno. Personally, I think that its allusions to the political situation are transparent, whatever may have been the original intentions of its author. It is either dangerous to the doctrines of M. Ferry or it is inoffensive. In the first case it should have been interdicted at its presentation; in the second, its representation ought to have been permitted. It merited an interdiction: this species of nonsense of its author is undignified.

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ODD SIGHTS IN TALMAGE'S

CROWDS IN THE TABERNACLE HEAR A FUNNY LECTURE.

TALKING ABOUT MORMONISM AND MURDERING THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH—WORDS WITHOUT FACTS—PICTURES TO MAKE A HORSE LAUGH—THE SHOW TO GO ON—CASH NEEDED TO GET IN.

A huge canvas screen, about 25 feet square, stretched in front of the great organ in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, last evening, like the sail of a ship, made Dr. Talmage's house of worship look just about ready to put to sea. Every seat in the house was filled, and people were standing. When Dr. Talmage and the lecturer of the evening stepped upon the platform, the latter was carrying an armful of books, newspapers, bows, arrows, and manuscripts. Dr. Talmage said that the lecturer's name was William Jarman, and that he was going to lecture on Mormonism. Mr. Jarman had just returned from Utah, he said, where he had visited every city and town under the guise of a map-peddler. "When *Brigham Young died," said Dr. Talmage, "it was* said that Mormonism would fall to pieces of its *own weight. On the contrary, it is mightier to-day* than it ever was before. It is time the story was *told in plain language.* Mr. Jarman made explorations in Utah on purpose to expose it, and he is going to tell the story in all the English-speaking countries of the world. His subject is 'Mormonism Uncovered.'"

The lecturer stepped to the front and the Tabernacle was still. He carried in one hand a pair of gloves, and everybody wondered what he was going to do with them. Nobody imagined the gloves were to take part in a grand oratorical drama. "I am going," said the lecturer, "to handle this subject without gloves!" and he dashed the gloves recklessly upon a chair. The "H" that escaped from him in that opening sentence rolled away so far that he did not recover it again all the evening, and it soon became evident that he was just the man to go through Utah in the rules of a map-peddler, for he would need no disguise whatever to make the character a success. The only thing that needed explanation was his coming to New-York "under the guise" of a lecturer. He murdered the Queen's English in the most shocking style for nearly two hours, and then gave an exhibition of pictures that would not pass muster as advertisements for a Bowery museum. Of all the surprises the Tabernacle has ever turned out, this was the greatest. His first half hour was given to a denunciation of polygamy, in which one or two puny facts were drowned in a briny sea of polysyllabic adjectives. Then he gave a brief account of Mormondom, from which the following statements were gleaned: Only a few of Mr. Jarman's little peculiarities of speech, such as "brethering," "childring," and his unkind use of the letter Haitch, have been allowed to stand a piquant source for what interesting pictures he promised. The speaker gave a harrowing account of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Holding up one of his arrows, he asked, "What shall I say of the young girl, 16 years of age, from whose body this harrow was taken?" "Ah!" he continued, "the new man has great strength, and defensive skill. Bibby is much more scientific, swift, and aggressive. Neither of the men won a fall. Bibby has never been wrestled to a draw before, and has defeated all the men who have contested with him. Harry Hill was referee.

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CRIME AND ITS PENALTIES

TWO MURDERERS HANGED AT WASHINGTON.

JOSEPH NEVERSON AND EDWARD QUEENAN PAY THE PENALTY OF THEIR CRIME—THEIR VICTIM AND HIS TRAGIC DEATH—CLEMENCY REFUSED BY PRESIDENT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The negroes Joseph Neverson, alias "Babe Bedford," and Edward Queenan, convicted of the murder of George Philip Hirth on the evening of Jan. 7 last, were hanged here to-day at 1:35 P. M. Another negro named Sandy Pina was also convicted, but President Hayes, upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General, commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life.

The crime for which these two men were hanged was a brutal one, and created great excitement in the city at the time and for several weeks afterward. The victim was a young man who kept a grocery store on Fourteenth-street, above P-street, north-west. On the evening of Jan. 7, about 7:30 *o'clock, he left his store and started out on P-street* to visit his affianced, a Miss Sinclair, the daughter of his former employer, residing on Nineteenth-street, above P-street. While quietly walking along this street he was waylaid by the assassins, and a short time afterward was found with three or more terrible wounds on his head. He was taken to a drug store, and soon expired. He was speechless from the time he was found until his death, so that he could give no clue to his murderers. Soon after the injured man reached the drug store one of the prisoners, "Babe" Bedford, appeared in the crowd, anxious to see whether or not the victim was dead, and made minute inquiries as to his condition. This made the officers suspect him, and upon further inquiry it was ascertained that Bedford had been in the employ of Mr. Hirth, and had been discharged on suspicion of having committed a larceny. It was then determined by the Police to arrest Bedford, and the Second Precinct officers went to his house in Samson-street, and there found him asleep, and took him into custody. On the day following the murder Pina, who was a companion and neighbor of Bedford, betrayed himself when he heard that Bedford had been arrested by saying that he knew Bedford was innocent, for he [Pina] was with him the night before. Queenan was arrested on the same day, he being known as a companion of Bedford and Pina, who had, up to a few months before, resided in Samson-street. Seven or eight other persons were also arrested on suspicion, and when the jury was summoned to hold an inquest there was so little known of the circumstances that the Coroner determined to adjourn the investigation to a future date. Although the entire detective force, with the officers of the Second Precinct, in which the murder was committed, and those of the Fourth and Sixth Precincts, were working on the case, it was not until Saturday evening, Jan. 10, that there was any substantial ground for the belief that they had the right persons in custody. That afternoon the detectives, after a full consultation on every clue and circumstance, came to the conclusion to release all the prisoners except the three above named. Queenan was held because he had in his possession a silk parasol which it was thought might have been taken from the victim. All the other suspected persons were set at liberty.

It had been ascertained with some degree of certainty that there were four persons in the attacking party, and it became important that the other one should be secured. Through some of the neighbors of Benjamin Johnson, a colored boy residing on Twelfth-street, near W, north-west, it was developed that he was probably the person wanted. This was learned by the detectives, and also by the Second and Fourth Precinct officers, and they were all on the look-out for him. Word was left at his house that they wanted to see him on some ordinary case. About 9 o'clock Saturday evening Johnson walked into the Second Precinct Station, and giving his name, was locked up. On inquiry he stated that he met the other three men on the evening named at the corner of Twelfth and T streets, and Bedford asked them to go over near the Quaker College to sing with them. They went over to Fourteenth-street and thence along P-street, where Bedford picked up a stone, wrapped it in his handkerchief, and walking behind Hirth, struck him a blow which staggered him. Hirth, recognizing Bedford, exclaimed: "For God's sake, 'Babe,' don't kill me!" but "Babe" followed up the assault, and Queenan also struck Hirth, and Pina kicked him. He, (Johnson,) after telling them not to kill the man, ran off.

The funeral of the murdered man took place on Sunday, Jan. 11, from the church of which he was a member. It was attended by one of the largest assemblages ever brought together on such an occasion in this District, the number of people in the vicinity of the church being estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. There was much indignation at the murder, and during the services the feasibility of getting the prisoners was fully discussed by the ladies present. The next day the Coroner's Jury reassembled, and, after hearing the testimony of Johnson and others, returned a verdict that Hirth's death was caused by Bedford, Queenan, and Pina, and they were committed to jail by the Coroner. While the inquest was in progress at the Fourth Precinct Station an immense concourse—10,000 or 12,000 men were in the streets adjacent, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the prisoners were placed in a police ambulance, under a strong guard, and taken to jail.

The trial of Bedford, Queenan, and Pina began on Feb. 9. Johnson was the principal witness. His story was corroborated by several other witnesses, and on Monday evening, March 1, the jury, after having been out since the previous Saturday afternoon, brought in a verdict of

LITERARY NOTES

—Mr. R. L. Stevenson's "Essays" will shortly appear in a single volume.

—Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps begins a serial story in the January *Atlantic*.

—Dr. Cunningham Geikie's new work will be called "Hours with the Bible."

—The Rev. Joseph Cook is preparing an English edition of his Monday Lectures.

—The library of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society now consists of 26,000 volumes.

—The latest contribution to Dante literature is by Antonio Maschio, a Venetian gondolier.

—A prize of 900 rubles is offered by Prince Khilkoff for the best works on peasant life in Russia.

—Mr. Bernard Quaritch, London, is about to publish a catalogue of manuscripts and autographs.

—*M. Scherer has just published a selection* from the essays of the late M. Ernest Bersot on educational subjects.

—The new magazine, *The Army and Navy*, is to be issued by W. H. Allen & Co., London, during the present month.

—Dean Stanley's new volume of ecclesiastical essays, entitled "Christian Institutions," is very nearly ready.

—Mr. J. E. Rowbotham, formerly scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, is engaged upon a "General History of Music."

—On no other work have so many American artists co-operated as on the subscription edition of Longfellow's works.

—Herbert Spencer has already begun to print his essay on "Political Institutions" serially in the *Fortnightly Review*.

—Pestermann's "Portæ Linguarum Orientalium," of which five parts have appeared, will be completed by other scholars.

—The next volume in the "English Men of Letters," promised for December, is Mr. F. W. H. Myers's monograph on Wordsworth.

—The death is announced of Miss M. L. Charlesworth, the author of "Ministering Children" and other popular religious books.

—Prof. Martens is preparing a diplomatic brochure on the conflict between Russia and China. The work will be published in French at Brussels.

—Dean Howson's Bohlen lectures for 1880 on "Evidential Value of the Acts of the Apostles" is just ready. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

—Dr. Robert Wallace, who succeeded Alexander Russell as editor of the *Scotsman*, is about to give up his editorial life and become a man of letters in London.

—The papers of Marshal Bertier were recently discovered in Berlin in a chest that had not been touched for 70 years. Among the letters are some from Napoleon I.

—Mrs. Whitney's "Leslie Goldthwaite" and Mr. George M. Towle's "Pizarro" have been put to service as reading books by a Boston school-master with excellent results.

—N. Morskot, the leader of the Russian realistic school of novelists, is publishing, serially, in a Russian newspaper, a novel of every-day life, with the title of "Sodom."

—The first number of the *Journal* of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, will be published during the present month in London, with Mr. Percy Gardner as editor.

—Dr. Samuel Smiles has gone back to his first love, and written a volume on "Duty" as illustrated by courage, patience, and endurance—a companion volume to "Self-Help."

—The two novels which at the moment are engaging attention in England are "The Clerk of Portwick," by George Manville Fenn, and "The Two Dreamers," by John Saunders.

—The forthcoming "Diocesan Histories" for England and Wales, two volumes of which are now ready, will furnish, when completed, a perfect library of English ecclesiastical history.

—"The Tragic Comedians," Mr. George Meredith's new story in the *Fortnightly Review*, will be reprinted in a small volume when it has done duty in three more numbers of the *Review*.

—The twenty-third volume of the Theological Translation Fund Library, just published, is Dr. Ewald's "Commentary on the Psalms." The whole work will be completed in three volumes.

—Mr. Elliot Stock announces "Studies in Genesis," by the Rev. Stanley Leathes, a "Book of Private Prayers," edited by Canon Garbitt, and the "Biblical Museum," containing Jeremiah to Ezekiel.

—Vernon Lee's "Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy," pronounced by the Italian reviewers to be the most complete work hitherto written on the subject, will appear in an Italian translation during the Winter.

—The editors of "Charles Dickens's Letters" are anxious to bring together more of the correspondence. Miss Dickens and Miss Hogarth promise to preserve, copy, and promptly return to their owners any letters intrusted to them. Miss Hogarth's address is No. 11 Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W. London.

—The reprint of Mr. Fagan's "Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi," which is announced to appear in Boston, will contain personal and bibliographical *reminiscences of Panizzi and the Museum during his reign by Mr. Henry Stevens*. They will fill a considerable portion of the second volume, and protect it from piracy.

—The commentary on the Bible begun by the present Bishop of Bedford, Dr. Wilkinson, and called the "Speaker's Commentary" because it is published by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has extended to five volumes, the fifth, covering the Apocryphal Books, having just been completed.

—The late Dr. J. S. Brewer's forthcoming "English Studies" will contain essays on "New Sources of English History," "Green's Short History of the English People," "The Royal Supremacy and the History of its Introduction," "Hatfield House," "The Stuarts," "Shakespeare," "How to Study English History," and "Ancient London."

—The forthcoming second volume of Mr. Cheyne's "Isaiah" will contain a series of 11 essays on such subjects as the following: "The Book of Isaiah and the Inscriptions," "The Present State of the Critical Controversy," "The Christian Element in the Book of Isaiah," "The Critical Study of Parallel Passages," "Correction of the Hebrew Text," and "Isaiah and His Commentators."

—The present condition of Ireland is likely to add largely to the literature of the day. A book on the law of landlord and tenant, by Prof. Richey, is announced, and Mr. Harry O'Brien, author of "The Irish Land Question and English Public Opinion," has completed a "Parliamentary History of the Irish Land Question from 1829 to 1869, and the Origin and Results of the Ulster Custom."

—It costs but $20 now to obtain a complete edition of John Ruskin's writings, a cheapness which is in part owing to the author's contempt for a percentage of the profits of the sale of his writings in this country. Mr. John Wiley pressed this percentage upon him years ago, but Mr. Ruskin hated the Americans so vigorously that he would not let them approach him even when bearing the gift of a copyright. Had he accepted it he would have been richer by many thousand dollars.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have brought out an American edition of Canon Barry's Boyle lecturer for 1877-8, entitled "The Manifold Witness for Christ." Dr. Barry is the Principal of King's College, London, and almost more than any other Christian writer on apologetics in our day has brought together the various evidences of Christianity, direct or indirect, in such a way that their combined force is expressed in the terms of present thinking. He is one of the first writers of our time on this subject.

—While the American Society to Promote Political Education is just beginning to get together a library of political and economic books, including a list of books on political economy, political science, and the Constitution of the United States, a similar literary movement is in progress in England. "The English Citizen: His Rights and Responsibilities" is announced as the first of a series of small books dealing concisely with the actual condition of the various political, legal, economic, and social arrangements which constitute the relations of the citizen to the State, and other volumes are in preparation.

—After all her varied success in many branches of literature, it is generally conceded that Mrs. E. D. Stevens's best work is confined to her stories written in the Yankee dialect and embodying the life familiar to her when she was the Rev. Lyman Beecher's daughter and had not yet left the paternal homestead. The volume just issued of "Miss Lemon's Children, Florida Stories," enriched by three new sketches, from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is in her most characteristic vein, and will be regarded in the future, as it is to-day, as, perhaps, our best specimen of the humor behind the grim visage of the New-England Puritan.

—Father Gabriel Pantaleon, of the Armenian Church in St. Petersburg, has lately received from the chief Armenian patriarch the gold *scheinus* conferring on him the degree of Master of Theology. This is believed to be the second occasion on which this distinction has been conferred by the Echmiadzin patriarchs during the last century. The literary activity of this remarkable priest extends over a period of more than 60 years. His published works have done much to form the style of modern Armenian. He is the founder of the first private Armenian printing-press, and was the editor of the first Armenian newspaper published in the Caucasus. His knowledge of Eastern history, especially that of Georgia and Armenia, is said to be encyclopedic.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ALLAN CAMPBELL.

Public Works Commissioner Allan Campbell sent to Mayor Cooper yesterday the quarterly report of the transactions of the Department of Public Works for the quarter ending Sept. 30, inst. According to the report, the expenditures of the department for the three months amounted to $966,948 72, divided as follows:

On account of appropriations raised by taxation	$712,011 53
On account of assessment fund for street improvements	117,686 18
On account of bye-law bonds in anticipation of collection of charges for water meters	10,970 90
On account of funded debt for improvement and extension of water supply	126,110 12
Total	$966,948 73

From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 the total expenditures were $2,196,011 07. During the last quarter the expenses exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by $308,889 65, and during the year by $767,010 81. The Commissioner explains that the expenses for 1879 were less than for many years past, and that the increased sum spent this year has been for the most useful and necessary work, mainly for the maintenance and improvement of the water supply and for the repavement of streets and avenues." Special attention was paid during the quarter to taking care of the Croton aqueduct, among other items of work on the aqueduct, 2,720 lineal feet of additional arch were built, 2,636 cubic yards of retaining and protection walls were put in, 22,960 cubic yards of earth were removed from top to side embankments, and 450 cubic yards of stone were quarried in clearing the line of the aqueduct. The rainfall during the quarter was 11.94 inches. No water ran over the Croton dam for 158 days between Jan. 1 and Oct. 30, being 28 days more than in any year since 1868. The quantity of water drawn from the two storage reservoirs and the natural lakes and ponds during the quarter was 4,000,000,000 gallons. Over five miles of water-pipes were laid during the quarter, and 141 new fire hydrants were put in, while three millions of gallons of water are now furnished daily by the high-service works of the department. Commissioner Campbell strongly urges the extension of the water-meter system as a means of checking waste of private house fixtments made by the water-wise. A gauge in front of 14 houses in various parts of the City showed an average of 17 gallons of water wasted in the houses each hour from 12 80 o'clock A. M. to 8 A. M. These tests are to be repeated.

Excellent progress is reported in the work of repaving streets and laying new pavements. During the quarter 96,085 square yards of new pavement were laid. The report takes up the question of repavement of Fifth-avenue below Fifty-eighth-street, and a detailed account is given of experiments made by the department to determine which kind of pavement is best suited to the avenue. The experiments are still in progress, and no conclusion is reached by the Commissioner.

The sewerage system on Manhattan Island now comprises, according to the report, 375 miles of sewers and 4,556 basins. Twenty-four receiving basins were built during the quarter, 751 lineal feet of culverts constructed, and 5,671 lineal feet of sewers laid. From June 1 to Oct. 15, 4,361,000 persons bathed in the public baths, of whom 1,255,000 were females. The receipts for the quarter for Croton water rents, penalties, and permits to tap pipes were $735,641 15. From miscellaneous sources the receipts were $27,568 41.

ENFORCING THE HEALTH LAWS.

TWO PERSONS HELD FOR TRIAL FOR DISOBEYING ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

Mr. Andrew Campbell, a manufacturer of presses at No. 19 Beekman-street, and residing at No. 135 Park-place, Brooklyn, was taken before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with a violation of the Health law, in refusing to obey repeated orders of the Board of Health for the repair of premises owned by him. From the complaints made in the case it appears that Mr. Campbell is the owner of the premises No. 191 East Seventy-eighth-street, which is a brown-stone dwelling, inhabited by a respectable family. Early last Summer the tenants made frequent complaints to the Board of Health that the house was filled with sewer gas, and they alleged that the owner had failed to remedy the evils complained of. Dr. Morsea Morris made an inspection of the premises and recommended certain repairs. An order to this effect was served on Mr. Campbell, but he paid no attention to it. Another inspection of the premises was made by Dr. Morris on Oct. 8, and he then reported that they were in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, and that one of the inmates was suffering from typho-malarial fever in consequence of the noxious gases which permeated the house. On the 5th inst. another inspection was made, and an order was issued directing that the soil-pipe should be properly ventilated and carried up two feet above the roof; that the sewer-pipe in the cellar should be properly repaired, and the cellar paved with flagstones laid in cement. A copy of this order was served upon Mr. Campbell, but he neglected to obey, and called the Board of Health to enforce their order. Application was therefore made to Justice Smith for a warrant, and Mr. Campbell was arrested. The magistrate required him to find $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

John Totten, of No. 770 Ninth-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Smith on a similar charge. He owns the five-story double tenement-house No. 548 West Fifty-seventh-street, occupied by 30 families. The tenants complained to the Board of Health of foul odors permeating the house which had caused considerable sickness among the families living there. Several cases of diphtheria have been reported from the house. An inspection of the premises was made and an order was issued by the Board of Health directing the old school-sinks should be substituted for the old-fashioned and defective closets in the basement. Instead of complying with the order of the board, Totten endeavored to run off the contents of the closets through the house sewer. This became choked up and burst, flooding the cellar with foul-smelling matter. In addition to the previous order, the Board of Health directed the cleaning of the cellar and the repairing of the sewer. The stench in the house was so bad that the employes of the Health Department were compelled to disinfect it. Justice Smith granted a warrant for the arrest of Totten, who was taken into custody and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was very defiant when brought before the magistrate, and told him that he ignored the Board of Health, and defied the magistrate to do anything in the matter. Justice Smith told him he would require him to find $500 bail for trial. Totten refused at first to find bail, and he was sent to prison. A few hours in the prison occasioned excitement, and he then sent for a bondsman who gave the required security, and Totten was released.

ANOTHER PILOTAGE ROW.

In the Winter of 1871 the Hell Gate pilots had a bill pending in the Legislature increasing their fees 50 $1 80 per foot. The vessel owners of Suffolk County were particularly determined in their opposition to it, and a bargain was made whereby the pilots agreed to exempt the vessels of that county from the increase forever, and the owners withdrew from the fight. The result was that the bill became a law. Its provisions expired by limitation in July, 1876, but the pilots continued to stand by their agreement until about two months ago, when they began to charge the Suffolk County owners the same fees as anybody else. This has given rise to an extremely bitter feeling which is said to have culminated in an exchange of blows, and it was reported yesterday that the question of the validity of the agreement is to be tested in the courts.

RAILWAYS INTO MEXICO.

As a result of the Romero dinner the representatives of the various companies and grants interested in the project of establishing railway communication with Mexico, have agreed to a fusion of their several interests, and the following subcommittee has been appointed to devise a basis of fusion acceptable to all concerned: Gen. Grant, Chairman; Thomas Nickerson, C. P. Woodruff, E. W. Adams, M. Crooker, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Gen. G. M. Dodge. The parties to the agreement are the Republic of Mexico, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, the Palmer & Sullivan grant, the Mexican Central grant, the Sonora grant, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. The sub-committee was to have a meeting yesterday, but Gen. Dodge was in Chicago, and a postponement was taken to Tuesday of next week.

LATE SCIENTIFIC FRUITS

FINAL PAPERS READ AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY MEETING.

PROF. DRAPER PHOTOGRAPHS THE NEBULÆ IN ORION—ANIMALS WITH MORE BRAINS IN THE SPINAL COLUMN THAN IN THE HEAD—DEEP SEA AND SURFACE OCEAN LIFE—OTHER TOPICS.

The Fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences closed yesterday with five of the most brilliant papers on the list, and the Academy was declared adjourned by Prof. Marsh without a farewell address or other literary entertainment. Including the biological notes by Prof. Cope, the Canids and Mimoravids of the Miocene formation of the West, and the memorandum of Prof. James Hall on the relation of the Oneonta and Montrose sandstones to the sandstones of the Catskill Mountains, some 27 papers have been read, many of them of permanent value, and some *of them (such as Prof. Langley's on the thermal* balance, and that of Prof. Wolcott Gibbs on the application of electrolysis to the quantitative determination of metals in solutions) constituting landmarks of progress in their respective fields. Prof Henry Draper's photographs of the nebulæ of Orion must also be mentioned as contributions of the highest significance in physical astronomy, although not ranking perhaps with his brilliant discoveries from study of the solar spectrum. The objective lens with which this remarkable feat in photography was accomplished was one of four which were manufactured according to a formula devised by Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, of this City. It was originally manufactured to order for the Portuguese Government, and Mr. Rutherfurd was decorated a Knight of the Order of St. Iznacio in recognition of his services. It differs from ordinary telescopic objectives in forming the image from the rays employed in photographing, not from those that are transmitted to the eye by a lens of the common pattern. Without this lens it would be impossible to obtain a photograph of the nebulæ of Orion. The several memoirs of Prof. Agassiz have done it one way or another, with the results obtained by the last expedition of the steamer Blake, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. As *Nature* for Sept. 30 remarks, the work performed by the Coast Survey has received too little attention from the scientific classes in this country, and its brilliant results are but vaguely appreciated. An official report of the work done by the Blake under the superintendence of the Hon. Carlile P. Patterson, but, however, embracing its results in natural history, has recently gone through the Government Printing-office at Washington. It was prepared by Lieut.-Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, of the Blake, to whose invention and fertility of resources the expedition owes a large part of its success. The work of the Bibb and Hassler, which preceded the Blake in this field, has been rendered familiar to naturalists through the memoirs of the late Count Pourtalès; but the biological observations more recently obtained by the Blake have not yet been rendered fully accessible. They are in course of publication under the direction of Prof. Agassiz, but only a part of the series has yet appeared. The memoir of Prof. Marsh on the dimensions of the brain and spinal cord of various reptiles, as compared with living representatives of the same genera and species, and Prof. Ogden N. Rood's extraordinary paper on high vacua must also be reckoned as contributions of which American scientists may well speak with pride. On the whole, the volume for the transactions for 1880 will compare favorably with any preceding volume since the National Academy of Sciences was founded, and will be sought with avidity and treasured as publications by the highest representatives of science in Europe as well as in the United States. There has been absolutely no padding in the papers read; few have exceeded 30 minutes in delivery; the majority have occupied not more than 10 or 15 minutes.

ORION'S NEBULÆ PHOTOGRAPHED.

The first paper on the list yesterday was by Prof. Henry Draper, on "Photographing the Nebulæ of Orion," the last of which was as follows: "The gaseous nebulæ are the densest masses, because they may be regarded as representing an early stage in the genesis of stellar or solar systems. Matter appears to exist in them in a simple form, as indicated by the bright lines visible in their spectral lines. It is desirable, therefore, to ascertain what changes occur in the nebulæ, and to determine, if possible, the laws regulating their internal movements. Drawings have been made of some of the nebulæ, but chiefly by European astronomers, for upward of 200 years. But drawings are open to the objection that fancy or bias may distort the picture, and it is therefore difficult to depend upon the result and compare the drawing of one man with that of another. Engraving or photography in depicting the nebulæ is difficult, because these bodies are very faint, and, of course, owing to the earth's motion and other causes, they seem not to be at rest. They require a large telescope of special construction, and it must be driven by clock-work with great precision. Besides the difficulties as these arising from refraction, flexure of the telescope tube, slips of loose bearings, atmospheric tremor, wind irregularities of the clock-work, foggy or yellow state of the air, have to be encountered. The photographic exposure needed is nearly an hour, and a movement equal to that of a very small fraction of an inch is easily seen in the photograph when it is subjected to a magnifier.

"The means I have used to obtain what is now presented to the Academy are as follows: First, a 6-inch Rutherfurd reflecting mirror, aperture-mark according to the plan of Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, for correcting the rays especially used in photographing. This telescope is mounted on an equatorial stand, and driven by clock-work that I have made myself. The photographic plates are prepared with the wet collodion process, as sensitive as the collodion formerly employed. As to the picture itself, it will be observed in the copies before you that the nebulæ is very distinct in its bright position. The stars of the trapezium, and some others, are so greatly over-exposed that under the magnifier they appear like comets, with tails; and they assume a large size, partly from atmospheric tremor and partly from other causes. In the lower right hand corner of the picture is a photograph of the trapezium of only five minutes' exposure, and this shows the individual stars plainly. The nebulæ seems to be spotted or structure as if a process of aggregation was going on, but on this topic I will not make any statement until I have a larger collection of original negatives so as to determine what effects different lengths of exposure will produce. I should add that the best evidence of the motion of the nebulæ is will be obtained in the pictures taken in the clear Winter weather. This photograph was made at the end of September, when there was some fog and yellowness in the air, but nevertheless the original shows traces of the curling streamers seen by the drawings of Lord Rosse, Otto Struve, Bond, Lassell, and others. A series of photographs taken during various parts of the Winter season and in different years will give the means of determining with some precision what changes, if any, are taking place in this body."

Copies of the photograph in the form of an artotype enlargement were presented, which will be preserved by the recipients as the first ever successfully executed. The negative was taken on the 30th of September, when the Trapezium and other stars of the constellation are somewhat indistinct from the over-exposure necessary to obtain an impression of the nebulæ. The original negative of Orion was made on the 30th of last December, when the stars were less numerous. They consist of groups of points or nucleus upon an immense surface in a state of gaseous combustion. Not only five of these were brought up when the tape was let down to a depth of 100 fathoms. Prof. Agassiz concluded with a high compliment to the ingenuity of Commander Sigsbee, whose invention had surmounted so many of the difficulties encountered in the study of submarine biology. He believed that the bodies of pelagic organisms brought up from great depth were the carcasses of animals that had perished of age or accident upon the surface, and had slowly settled to the bottom to furnish food for its living hosts. It required from three to four days for a dead tunicate to sink to the depth of 1,000 fathoms.

SMALL BRAINS IN EARLY AGES.

With the paper of Prof. Marsh on the "Dimensions of the Brain and Spinal Cord in Some Extinct Reptiles" the work of the session was closed. Prof. Marsh reminded the members of the Academy by way of introduction that some five years ago he had contributed a paper on the dimensions of the brain in extinct mammals, and had then established the proposition that the older the type the smaller was the volume of the brain. Among the mammals of the tertiary period there had been a gradual increase in the capacity of the brain-box and in the volume of the contained nervous tissue. Moreover, this increase in volume had mainly concerned the cerebral or intellectual portion of the encephalon, so that it might be urged that there had been a gradual advance in intelligence associated with this advance in brain development. Since laying before the Academy his memoir on the mammalian brain he had made many more observations, and in April last, as his hearers would remember, he had the honor of laying before the Academy evidence to the fact that the same law of progressive increase in cerebral volume was followed by reptiles and shown by comparing the brains of extinct with those of surviving genera and species. In general the brains of the earlier types were not more than one-third as large as those of the corresponding types of the tertiary period, and this was true of all the different groups he had examined, embracing the crocodiles, dinosaurs, as well as the higher forms. He should call attention at present to the small brain of a gigantic reptilian of the jurassic formation which he had recently examined. This immense animal, though 80 feet in length, possessed a brain scarcely as large as that of an ordinary dog, as judged from the capacity of the brain cavity. But the most remarkable feature of its nervous system was an immense enlargement of the spinal cord in the sacral region, where the bone was so excavated as to form an immense vaulted receptacle, several times larger than the brain cavity. The sacrum consisted of four vertebræ, which were well ossified and of great solidity, and within this was contained, during the life of the animal, a posterior brain—if he might use the term—which was eight times as large as its encephalon. This point is of the most serious interest, not only as a fact of fossil anatomy, but in respect to the physiological inferences that might be drawn from it, into which he did not propose to enter. It was so remarkable, indeed, that he took occasion to examine a series of the bones of the same species before accepting it as a general fact of extensive application. Upon recurring to some younger specimens of the same gigantic saurian, he was enabled to verify the existence of the cavity in every instance, and to prove that the large enlargement of the sacral region of certain reptilians was an extraordinary fact. If it had appeared in a single instance, it must, of course, have been regarded as a phenomenon due to injury or disease; but in all the specimens of the genus (Camarasaurus) which were brought up when the tape was let down to a depth of 100 fathoms. Prof. Agassiz concluded with a high compliment to the ingenuity of Commander Sigsbee, whose invention had surmounted so many of the difficulties encountered in the study of submarine biology. He believed that the bodies of pelagic organisms brought up from great depth were the carcasses of animals that had perished of age or accident upon the surface, and had slowly settled to the bottom to furnish food for its living hosts. It required from three to four days for a dead tunicate to sink to the depth of 1,000 fathoms.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK—The Legion of Honor. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8—Carmen.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Two Orphans. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—At 2—Frou-Frou.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Rip Van Winkle. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Revels. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE—Virginius. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S—Enchantment. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Sharps and Flats. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE—Daniel Rochat. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Gov'nor. Matinée.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Philharmonic Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—Recitals from Hamlet.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2:30—Piano Recital.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, variable winds shifting to warmer south or west, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

FOR 1881.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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We expect to be able to announce in a few days the completion of a plan by which the questions which have been raised in regard to the proposed Presidential fund will be definitely settled, and the fund itself placed on a basis of assured success. We shall withhold further acknowledgments of new subscriptions till some such conclusion has been reached, and would meanwhile invite all who have taken any interest in the scheme to redouble their efforts to make the fund a distinctively popular and national one. It would greatly stimulate the readiness of capitalists to give liberally to the fund were there decided evidence that the mass of the people is in hearty sympathy with its object. So far, the desire to leave the whole business in the hands of a few rich men has been more obvious than the disposition of the people to voluntarily tax themselves to supply a generally acknowledged national want.

A Cleveland correspondent gives a very interesting account this morning of a visit to Gen. GARFIELD at his home, and the impression which he conveys of the surroundings of the President-elect is extremely agreeable. Gen. GARFIELD's mode of life at Mentor is of the simplest, and he evidently enjoys the hearty respect and affection of those who are nearest him. All observers agree that he has conducted himself throughout the campaign with dignity, candor, and self-respect, and his brilliant success before the people has not changed his manner in the least. His intimation that he receives the myriad suggestions as to his Cabinet and policy as "a good listener" is quite consistent with his character as already shown. At the same time, in spite of some incidents in his past career which have indicated a want of firmness and decision, he is quite capable of seizing the occasions which will be presented to him for influencing the course of public affairs, and perhaps more effectively than any President we have had since Mr. LINCOLN.

There is evidently the same difference of opinion as to Irish affairs between the metropolitan and the provincial sections of the British press as prevailed in regard to the foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Government. As in the latter case, it will probably be found that the provincial newspapers come nearest to the real sentiment of the people. It is the kind of opinion represented in the London clubs and music halls which is so thoroughly out of temper with Ireland that nothing save the virtual declaration of a state of siege will satisfy it. The sober common sense of the English and Scottish people discerns clearly that Ireland must be governed by the same methods as the rest of the United Kingdom if it is to continue part of the Union at all. Discouraging as may be the failure of attempts to convict assassins and seditious agitators before juries who more than half applaud their action, the attempt must not only be made but persisted in, and it is extremely probable that a firm, dignified, and unwearied reliance on the ordinary processes of law will, in time, subjugate Ireland much more effectually than half a dozen battalions acting as a posse for the administration of summary vengeance.

Even if the inquiry of the Senate Committee into Municipal administration fails to accomplish much in the way of Legislative education, it is to be hoped that its lessons will not be lost on the public. The one remedy about which all witnesses not office-holders are agreed is that the City departments should be managed without regard to politics. It is "politics," or rather the demand for patronage which springs from the control of politicians, which demoralizes the Police force, ruins the parks, crowds the courts and public offices with superfluous or useless employes, and, generally speaking, paralyzes every effort to have Municipal administration regulated by any considerations of ordinary business intelligence and economy. The divorce of City affairs from politics is a matter which intimately concerns the pockets and the convenience of the people, and it is from them that the remedy for the present irresponsible and incapable management of their affairs must come. It is too much to expect that the nominees of political organizations of either party can be brought to regard the government of New-York as merely a business enterprise, requiring all the industry, honesty, and singleness of purpose which men give to the making of a commercial or professional income, and it is obvious that they would not be permitted to take that view of the matter if they would. When the people of New-York are prepared to spend time and money as the professional politicians do in looking after the conduct of Municipal affairs, they will be amply paid in solid results. Until then, no radical reform can reasonably be expected.

Controller KELLY seems to have lost command of his temper. Not that it ever was a very well-governed temper, or one at all sweet and accommodating by nature, but the display of vulgar insolence and truculence made by Mr. KELLY at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment rather suggests that the Tammany Boss feels his power slipping away from him. It is true that Alderman MORRIS, happily about to retire from public station, and TAX Commissioner WHEELER, who, we trust, will be allowed to accompany him, meekly voted with the Controller, as their custom has been, and that Mr. KELLY was able to demonstrate that he is still ruler of the City. But, for a potentate who expects to retain, if not to extend, his authority, there is a strange lack of repose about the manners of Mr. JOHN KELLY. Can it be that his friend, Mr. GRACE, has, in vulgar parlance, shown a disposition to "go back on him," or is it possible that his faithful majority in the Board of Aldermen can no longer be trusted to refuse to confirm a successor to the present Controller? We fear Mr. KELLY will not take the *Sun's* advice and fulfill his original intention of joining the order of La Trappe, but he evidently needs some time and place for quiet contemplation to reconcile himself to the gibes and sneers of an unappreciative world.

REFUNDING AND SPECULATION.

It is an interesting fact in connection with the existing financial situation that the possible passage of a refunding act at the approaching session of Congress is expected by many well-informed persons to have the effect of stimulating speculation, while by others equally well informed it is believed that it will tend to produce contraction, to interfere with the legitimate activity of financial operations, and even to defeat itself. The class first mentioned argue that the money market is in a condition to take readily a 3½ per cent. bond for the amount of fives and sixes redeemable during the next year, and some go so far as to say that even a 3 per cent. bond would answer that purpose, and they infer that a large part of the money now invested in the fives and sixes would seek railroad or other securities paying about the same rate, or as near that as possible, and that this would tend to advance the securities now low-priced. They refer to the very marked rise in prices which has lately taken place, and is even now going on, as evidence that influences of considerable force and permanence are at work to keep up the ease in the money market. As to what these influences are they are not wholly agreed.

The flow of specie to this country is, of course, chief among them, but there is much difference of opinion as to whether this will or will not continue, and also as to the causes which are producing it. A general impression prevails that it is due to a favorable "balance of trade," but those who have watched the statistics of imports and exports for the past year know that our imports are steadily gaining on our exports, and that the tendency of mercantile exchanges taken by themselves is toward a suspension, if not a reversal, of the current of specie toward the United States. Others, with hardly more secure bases, assume that American bonds are being sent abroad for the money which comes here; in other words, that we are, directly or indirectly, borrowing considerable capital on the other side. But this conflicts with the fact that the price of the securities most dealt in abroad is generally higher here than there. A more pertinent explanation, but one which it is difficult to verify, is that foreign capital is coming to this country for permanent investment. Whatever may be their cause, and whether it prove lasting or not, the imports of specie are the principal basis for the argument that the money market will continue favorable to a refunding scheme.

On the other hand, quite opposite views are held by some authorities, of whom Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, the Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, has recently explained his opinion with emphasis. Mr. THOMPSON holds that the profit on national bank circulation is so small that if the national banks are compelled to replace the fives and sixes which they now have in the hands of the Treasurer as security for their notes for a bond at 3½ per cent. they will prefer to surrender their notes. The fives and sixes now on deposit by the banks amount to nearly $200,000,000. Mr. THOMPSON thinks that if a refunding act were passed the banks would resume at least one-half of this amount, and surrender at least $90,000,000 of their own notes, and this he thinks "would be detrimental to the business of the country, and would materially interfere with the funding of the matured bonds." That this is a general impression among the officers of our City banks we believe to be true. It may be correct, but we do not regard it as determining the policy of refunding to be ill-advised. At most, it only strengthens the position which has long been held by the banks, that if the interest on their securities is to be reduced the war tax of 1 per cent. on their circulation should be repealed.

In the midst of these conflicting opinions, it appears to us that the duty of Congress in regard to refunding is perfectly plain. Our view in regard to that is the same as that we urged during the last session. It is that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to undertake the refunding of the higher-priced bonds in a bond as advantageous as the condition of the money market will allow. In regard to the precise limitations which should be imposed by law, we believe now, as we did then, that it is not wise to make them hard and fast, but that it would be better to leave a reasonable discretion to the Secretary himself. At the opening of the session the conclusions of the Secretary will be made known, and it is to be hoped that they will receive prompt attention from Congress. That there is now an opportunity to bring the interest on our bonds down to a very advantageous point is generally conceded. That the opportunity, if rejected, will again present itself is a hazardous assumption. It is the dictate of common prudence to avail ourselves of it while we can.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

It is somewhat strange that to-day for the first time the effigy of the greatest of the statesmen to whose genius we owe the establishment of our Government is to be exposed to view in a place of general public resort in the City which was the scene of his active life, and that it should be left to the filial devotion of his now venerable son to erect that memorial of his great service to the Nation. Perhaps the personality of none of those who took a leading part in founding the Republic is less familiar to the mind of this generation than that of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and yet no one of them has been more written and talked about, or more admired by those best fitted to judge of the merits of public men. A certain element of popular appreciation has always been lacking in the estimate of his character and services. It is not difficult to understand or to explain this. In the first place, it requires a degree of familiarity with history, and of understanding of the great underlying principles of government, which is by no means common, to enable one fully to appreciate the order of intellect to which he belonged and to measure the value of his work. Besides this, he lacked a certain sympathy with the popular tendencies which prevailed in his life-time, and which have not lost strength with the growth of the country. The glamour which surrounds many of the heroic figures that stand about the cradle of the Republic is wanting to him. There is none loftier or more clearly defined, none bearing the impress of a more stately genius, but he seems to stand apart in a sort of exalted isolation. A foreigner by birth, he lacked some of the characteristics native to the soil and born of the traditions and struggles of the colonial era. He appeared upon the scene and grappled with the problems of the formative period of the Nation as a student and a thinker rather than an enthusiastic champion of free institutions. He was cut down in middle life on the field which is generally regarded as that of dishonor, and could never appear in the venerable attitude which is so comely and attractive in other fathers of the Republic. His thirty-two years of life as an American began and ended abruptly, but were filled with brilliant achievement whose influence upon our institutions it is not easy to measure or fully to appreciate.

Though never old, the youth who came to New-York from a West Indian counting-house in search of the means of education seems never to have been a boy. When, as a student in Columbia College, he launched into the discussions of the early Revolutionary period, he showed no sign of immaturity. The Captain of Artillery of 19 years spent his leisure time in revolving questions of finance and administration, and showed that no one could be his teacher. Though but 20 when he joined the staff of Gen. WASHINGTON, at the latter's own request, he was treated with a confidential respect and with a deference to his counsel which comported not with his years, but with the maturity of his mind, and the Father of his Country had no more trusted adviser to the day of his death. He was but 25 when he became a member of Congress under the old confederation, but the vigor of mind with which he studied the defects of that attempt at union among the colonies, and the clearness of vision with which he saw the necessity of building a nation in place of this abortive league of jealous States, were equaled by none of his compeers. At the age of 30 he took a conspicuous, if not the leading, part in framing that system of government which, in spite of the shocks and wrenches to which it has been subjected, has succeeded in its purposes beyond any hopes he dared to cherish. The influence of HAMILTON in securing an effective consolidation of the Republic through the provisions of the Constitution, and in promoting the acceptance of that instrument when completed, cannot be overestimated; and it is doubtful if the essential conservative force embodied in the structure of the Government for its preservation would have been there but for his efforts.

The enemies of HAMILTON have been given to accusing him of monarchical leanings. He frankly expressed his admiration of the English form of constitutional government, but there is no reason for believing that he thought it practicable or desirable to establish it on this continent. There is no doubt that he seriously distrusted the safety of putting power completely in the hands of the people, and the system which he presented as his own was intended to guard carefully against this. But he presented it as an ideal toward which he would work, and not as a framework which he expected to see adopted. It was due largely to his unremitting efforts that so much of conservatism and of nationality was embodied in the instrument which still forms the basis of our Government, and though it was not all he wished, he regarded it with a confident hope in its success. It is common for those who belong to the Jeffersonian school of politics to claim the Federal Constitution as framed upon their ideas. To refute this claim it is only necessary to recall the triumph of HAMILTON and the Federalists in the convention, the fact that it was they who explained and defended its provisions against the assaults of the particularists, and that they secured its adoption against the opposition of those who advocated the autonomy of States and assailed the Constitution that destroyed it. Under the lead of HAMILTON's vigorous mind a nation was founded and a league of jarring and independent States was not perpetuated, and by him that powerful tendency was implanted in the Government which has been sufficient to resist every effort at disruption and at defiance of national authority.

Space forbids to speak of his after-service in organizing the finances, establishing the credit, and forming the fiscal policy of the new nation, of his influence in the Administration of WASHINGTON, and his successful resistance of a ruinous foreign policy, of his undisputed leadership of the Federalists in the waning of their power, his saving the Executive seat from the contamination of AARON BURR, and his sad death at the hands of that brilliant but reckless political adventurer, when he thought that his future influence and opportunity for serving the Republic depended on not refusing a challenge to a kind of combat which he detested. But ALEXANDER HAMILTON's reputation as a statesman is beyond the reach of detraction, his service to this country is hardly capable of overestimation, and the placing of his statue at this late day in the chief popular resort of the American Metropolis is a tardy and inadequate recognition of the debt which all generations in the United States will owe him.

HACKENSACK BANKING.

The accounts which we have laid before our readers of the banking methods of JACOB BERRY, and the disastrous crash of the Hackensack banks in the management of which he was concerned, will naturally excite interest to know whether the sole remedy of stockholders and creditors in these cases lies in chasing the recreant Cashier. Has the law nothing to say to Directors when employes of their appointment and subject to their watch and control embezzle the assets? Are the obligations of the board purely honorary, or is there a legal responsibility? Within what limits are Directors exempt from the losses which overwhelm depositors? What measure of fault attributable to the Directors personally will oblige them to bear a share? Years ago, when business management was simpler than now, when the temptations offered by banking business to dishonest officers were less powerful, and there was less need of a stringent rule, it used to be said, in a general way, that if the Directors had acted honestly they were not liable for losses because their management had been injudicious or weak. Fraud, not mere carelessness, was required to be shown before they could be compelled to reimburse the losses of those who had trusted the bank. Increasing necessities of modern business are developing a somewhat more stringent rule. Recent English trials of bank Directors are not unfamiliar which show the progress of the law abroad quite distinctly; they are, however, founded on enactments of Parliament, and may not be influential in this country. Here, as the subject is one upon which each State may have a law and a course of decision of its own, the rule of Directors' liability cannot be stated as uniform and definite. But there are recent decisions very significant declaring that carelessness, inattention to business, supine neglect of ordinary precautions on the part of Directors, may render them liable for a Cashier's fraud, although they did not profit by it or even know it. Hence, even if full investigation should sustain the view that the Hackensack board are not chargeable with anything worse than carelessness, it does not follow, if the latest decisions of the courts are taken as a guide, that there may not be some pecuniary remedy for the losers. Gross carelessness may be upon modern views equivalent to bad faith. Directors are bound to hold periodic meetings, exercise care and judgment in selection of Cashiers and Tellers, prescribe judicious rules for the custody of funds and the general management of the business, keep themselves informed of the general course of business of the bank and the condition of its affairs, and exercise a reasonable supervision. New-Jersey is as likely as any State to enforce these obligations.

A notable decision in behalf of depositors losing by insolvency of the bank was rendered last Summer in the Federal court of Virginia, which has but barely crept into the books. A bank in Richmond suspended payment. Trustees in bankruptcy were appointed. They found, on investigating past affairs, that the Directors, after electing a President and Cashier, left the entire management to them, confining their own labors to the easy duty of holding semi-annual meetings and declaring dividends according to information of the half-year's profits given them by the managing officers. Meantime the President and Cashier were "squandering" the funds. The President lost the Cashier's bond. The Cashier overdrew his account nearly $10,000. The President did outside business in his own name, using the bank deposits. Worthless paper was discounted, and favorites were permitted to overdraw. Book-keeping was grossly neglected, by reason of which the Directors not only were ignorant, but could not know the true condition of affairs; yet they published favorable annual reports. Upon a mass of facts like these the Trustees in bankruptcy sued the Directors, claiming that they should make good the losses sustained by the depositors through their negligence. The defendants invoked the old rule that Directors are not liable for negligence. But the Judge decided that it is not necessary in all cases to prove intentional wrong, but gross inattention and negligence by which officers or agents are enabled to perpetrate frauds which would have been prevented if the board had given ordinary care and attention to their proper duties exposes the members to pay damages. They are not only liable for frauds and embezzlements committed in person, but also for those which their blamable negligence allows their agents to commit. A very recently reported decision from Kentucky recognizes the same rule, though the result reached is more encouraging on the Directors' side of the question. The Directors of a savings bank elected a Cashier who had at that time a high character for integrity and business ability. During the last four or five years of his holding office he embezzled funds and falsified the books, by means of which the bank sustained large losses and the stock was rendered worthless. But the Directors never had any reason to suspect the mismanagement; the business of the bank was carried on by the Cashier with apparent efficiency and accuracy. All demands were met and dividends regularly paid. But at length, of course, there was a failure of the bank, and then the stockholders sued the Directors. The court said that to sustain the action there must be proof of bad faith or of gross negligence equivalent to bad faith; in this case the negligence was not sufficiently gross. Directors have a right to intrust the management of affairs, under judicious regulations, to a Cashier universally regarded as honest and capable, and if no circumstances arise to charge them with knowledge of his mismanagement, they cannot be compelled to reimburse the losses.

In comparing such decisions one must notice that the first suit was in effect in behalf of depositors, the second in behalf of stockholders. No doubt stockholders have a feebler claim than other creditors, as they are responsible for the choice of Directors. This is illustrated by another Kentucky affair. A society of Shakers made a special deposit of bonds with the Bank of Bowling Green. At length the bank came to lack money, and some of the managing officers secretly sold these deposited bonds to obtain a temporary supply. But the Shakers discovered what had been done, and sued the Directors. The court said that those gentlemen were liable. They were bound to know how the officers were managing the bank's affairs, and what misuse they were making of the deposits. Thus in gross cases stockholders, and depositors even oftener and more easily, may sue the rich Directors when the dishonest Cashier is beyond reach or impoverished.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The discussion concerning the proper site for the coming World's Fair would be greatly simplified were people to understand by whom and for what purposes exhibitions of this kind are originated. It is popularly supposed that when England, France, Austria, or the United States holds a world's fair it is in response to a general demand on the part of the people. That this impression has been so widely disseminated is a proof of the wiliness of the men who inflict universal exhibitions upon deceived and suffering humanity. The people have never in any instance demanded either a world's fair or an invasion of the cholera. They have accepted these things as inevitable, and borne them bravely, but they have never clamored for them.

There is a powerful organization which, working stealthily and keeping itself out of sight, brings about a world's fair in some part of the world every few years. We know the existence and power of this organization by the results which it achieves. The human mind is so constituted that when it perceives a given effect it demands a cause. Thus every able logician knew when, two years ago, he saw anecdotes illustrative of SARAH BERNHARDT's thinness, that the actress in question was contemplating a professional visit to America. Anecdotes of thin actresses do not spring up spontaneously in the newspapers, but they are the result of a cause which, by reasoning backward, we can readily discover. So, when we find world's fairs suddenly breaking out in Paris and New-York, or elsewhere, we ask ourselves who is interested in the promotion of such calamities and what the nature of that interest is. The answer can be found without much difficulty, so sure and luminous are the processes of reason.

No! it is not the Jesuits who produce world's fairs. That malevolent society of probable fiends has brought about most of the calamities from which the world has suffered, including the earthquakes of Lisbon and the burning of Rome—which latter outrage has been erroneously ascribed to NERO—but there is not the slightest proof that the Jesuits are responsible for any of the great universal exhibitions. The real offenders are the cabmen and hack-drivers of the world. These men, working with an energy and secrecy which the Jesuits could hardly hope to rival, have repeatedly sacrificed at the shrine of their vehicles the inhabitants of Europe and America, and they are now determined to inflict upon us another World's Fair. That it is really the cabmen and hack-drivers who are the movers in this nefarious scheme will appear when we remember that they are the men who secure 90 per cent. of the spoils.

Let us recall for a moment the precise localities where the various world's fairs have been held. In every instance they have been held in a large city, and in precisely that part of each city which could be reached by cabs and virtually in no other way. The result has been that the cabmen of London, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia have made enormous sums of money. After the Exhibition of 1851 in London, two-thirds of all the cabmen retired from business and built magnificent country seats, where they afterward lived in great luxury. Of the small number of cabmen who still remained in business, probably most of them were men with no ability to rise to the level of the occasion and charge foreigners two pound ten per mile, while we may assume that a few were enthusiasts in their profession who continued to drive cabs in the intervals of drawing dividends.

The Paris cabmen are understood to have made during the first Paris Exhibition an average sum of seventy thousand francs each, and during the second exhibition an average of sixty-three thousand francs each. The smaller profit yielded by the Exhibition of 1878 was doubtless due to the absence of the Germans, who staid away in very large numbers. The German who speaks no language but his own, and is so wrapped in philosophic speculation that a cabman can safely drive him ten miles between two points distant a quarter of a mile from one another, is the natural prey of the cabman, and his failure to attend the last French Exhibition was a serious loss. Of the profits of the Vienna Exhibition no trustworthy statistics have been published, but it is well established that the Philadelphia Exhibition brought to each of the 24,307 local cabmen an average amount of thirty-seven thousand dollars in round numbers. The largest sum made by any one hackman—a native of Massachusetts—was fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, and the smallest amount of which trustworthy information has been obtained was twelve thousand dollars, which fell to the lot of a peculiarly modest hackman born in Ohio.

It being clear that the coming Exhibition is the work of the New-York cabmen, it follows that it will be held in some place to which access must be gained by cabs. Discussion as to the site has been permitted, in order to avert suspicion from the real originators of the enterprise, but the simple fact is that no site will be accepted which cannot be reached by cabs. It is obvious that all the talk about Coney Island, Port Morris, and smaller places to which people must be carried by steam-boats or railways is merely talk and nothing else. The cabmen will select a site somewhere in the latitude of the Central Park, and removed as far as possible from the elevated railroads. Had it not been for the building of these roads, Harlem would undoubtedly have been the chosen site, but as everybody would go to Harlem by railway the cabmen will not think of placing the Exhibition there. The one necessary feature of a world's fair is that it should be held in a place which cannot be reached without paying two dollars to a hackmen. The place which most perfectly satisfies this condition will be selected for the next Exhibition, and no other site will receive serious consideration.

MONCURE D. CONWAY is one of the men, by no means few, who have improved their fortunes and extended their reputations by living abroad. When he left Cincinnati, where he had been settled over a Unitarian church, and had had trouble with his congregation on account of his liberal opinions, and made an experimental journey to London, he had had many anxieties, and was in anything but prosperous circumstances. To put it plainly, he was very poor, and a change of circumstances was absolutely required. He had grown dissatisfied with Cincinnati through his wrangles with narrowness and prejudice, and had decided, notwithstanding he had many warm friends there, not to return to it, if he could gain a foothold in England. That was some 16 years ago; he is now only 47 or 48, but he had then acquired considerable fame, chiefly in the West, as an independent thinker and a strong, fine writer on many themes. He was scarcely known in the East, and not known at all, of course, in London, where he immediately set vigorously to work in the new field and the new life before him. He sent several contributions to the magazines, which were eagerly accepted, and attracted attention at once by their freshness of thought and felicity of diction. He succeeded beyond his liveliest anticipations, steadily growing in mind and favor, until he had made an honored and enviable position for himself. His general reputation here has come largely from across the sea, and he deserves it richly. His influence in London is unquestionable, and has been steadily advancing for years. The two societies to which he lectures every Sunday are composed of some of the most thoughtful people in the great city, and he stands high as a lecturer. Of his conversation on his native soil, the crowded audiences which assembled to hear him Sunday morning at Chickering Hall, and the same evening at the Church of the Messiah, are the best evidences that can be adduced. Such attentiveness of his talents and character ought to be, and doubtless are, very gratifying to him in his own country, which he loves as well as, perhaps better than, if he had not spent so long a time in Europe. It is a proof of his individuality, always very strong, that he has not been visibly affected by his 16 years of residence in England. He is as thoroughly American, though not narrowly such, as when he had the manliness and courage to preach against slavery in Washington before the civil war, when, it must be acknowledged, the North was shamefully subservient to the South. He was a Virginian born and reared; his father and his ancestors had been slaveholders for generations. But he was more a man than a Virginian, and a man, too, who loved freedom not for himself alone, but for the whole human race. CONWAY is a stanch democrat in the best sense; he is a very creditable representative of America abroad, and is so regarded in England.

The election of ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN to be United States Senator from Georgia is a signal defeat for the Bourbon element in the State, and to that extent, at least, Republicans and progressive men of all parties are to be congratulated upon the result. The ultra Democrats of the South have good reason to dislike Mr. BROWN. During the stormy days just before the war he was one of the most pronounced advocates of secession, but at the close of the rebellion he was one of the first to acknowledge defeat and, in apparent good faith, to accept the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments. That he should do so gave deep offense to the notorious "Bos" Toombs and extremists of his type, and in the end, whether he would or not, Mr. BROWN was obliged to act with the Republicans. He did so for a time, being particularly warm in his support of the Presidential candidacy of Gen. GRANT. After this, for some years, he took no active part in politics, but in 1876 he again became prominent as one of the visiting statesmen who went to Florida in the interest of TILDEN. During the years since then he has become closely identified with the faction of Georgia Democrats headed by Gov. COLQUITT and ex-Senator GORDON. Indeed, there is a very shrewd suspicion that he has been the financial backbone of the combination, lending to it the aid of large means and much influence gained by him as manager of the Western and Atlantic Railway and other extensive combinations. It was to these facts that he owed his appointment as United States Senator to fill the short unexpired term of Gen. GORDON. Gov. COLQUITT's action in making the appointment was commented upon at the time as an insult to the Democracy of Georgia. It was also freely intimated that GORDON's sudden and unexpected retirement was largely influenced by pecuniary considerations, which made him the debtor of Mr. BROWN. All these and several other malicious insinuations against the good character of the ruling wing of the Georgia Democrats were made by the supporters of Senator HILL, and did much to bring about the bitter fight over the spoils of the State Government which has just occurred in that State. The Brown-Colquitt party won in that fight, and as fruit of the victory the United States Senatorship now falls into their hands. It has been anticipated in some quarters that as the new Senator owes much of his success to Republican influences, he may, in Washington, act upon many political questions with the leaders of that party. Whether or not these anticipations are to be realized remains to be seen. Meanwhile, it is at least certain that "BEN" HILL and the bitter Bourbon clique of which he forms a part will have an adroit, energetic, and uncompromising enemy in the person of United States Senator BROWN.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, commonly called Father GAVAZZI, is now on his way to America to lecture on the needs of the Protestant churches in Italy, and to raise money for their sustainment. This will be his third visit, and he will be likely to effect, as he has done before, much interest among the Protestants, who have hopes that Italy may yet be induced to accept their creed in exchange for Romanism. GAVAZZI is very earnest in the advocacy of his theological and political views, and has shown himself to be a fervid, even fiery, orator. He has labored hard to promote civil and religious freedom in his native land, and is entitled to respect for his earnest liberalism, even though his zeal may at times have overcome his discretion. Now in his sixty-second year, he became at 18 a Barnabite monk in Bologna, the place of his birth, and was afterward appointed Professor of Rhetoric in a college at Naples. He soon acquired there much reputation as an orator, and by his impassioned advocacy of reformation in Church and State won applause from the progressives and hatred from the conservative, or clerical, party. When PIUS IX. had been chosen Pope he was one of the firmest supporters of the Pontiff's early liberal policy, and devoted himself, on going to Rome, to arousing a love of freedom among the masses of the population. The Pope, who then approved his course, appointed him almoner of a body of 16,000 Roman soldiers who volunteered (1848) for the campaign in Lombardy. He was styled the Peter the Hermit of the national crusade, and was very effective in evoking the spirit of self-sacrifice which marked that time. He addressed great crowds in the Piazza San Marco at Venice, and gained large contributions for the conduct of the war. The Roman Legion having been recalled by PIUS, GAVAZZI continued at Genoa, Florence, and Bologna his agitation in behalf of the national cause, and on the establishment of the Republic at Rome was chosen almoner-in-chief of the liberal forces. After the Papal City had been occupied by the French, the patriotic orator sought an asylum in England, and has spent much of his time in London during the last twenty years. He was with GARIBALDI at Palermo in the expedition of 1860, and is still in full sympathy with the erratic radical. GAVAZZI has long been intent in establishing what he designates as the Italian Free Church, and is yet occupied, we believe, with his favorite scheme. He is reputed to have sanguine expectations of getting money here, now that our affairs are so prosperous. Our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens have the same sort of love for this exmonk that Satan is presumed by them to cherish for holy water. They hate him with all the bitterness of mingled ignorance and superstition, and, if they could have their way, would burn him at a stake in Printing-house Square.

English political economists are unceasing in their expressions of wonder over the prosperity of France. Nine years ago the world saw her suffering from the most terrible of defeats, with one of the finest portions of her State wrested from her, and tortured within by the Communists. She paid, apparently without an effort, an enormous indemnity, and went on prospering. There came last year an accident of nature, which really caused her greater loss than the enormous sums she paid Prussia. Her beet-root crop was a bad one, the silk culture was a failure, and, worse than all, in such vineyards as had escaped the phylloxera the grapes would not ripen. As there are six millions of small peasant proprietors in France, all of them must have suffered. France, having less to eat and drink, must then have been forced to seek her supplies from abroad, and this she has done, but it has caused no possible disturbance in the country. From 1873 to 1875 the exports exceeded imports by some eight to thirteen and one-half millions of pounds. In 1876 imports increased, exceeding exports $18,500,000. In 1878 they amounted to $48,-648,680. Last year imports rose to $254,645,200, and in the first nine months of this year they reached over fifty-one millions. Now, her ability to pay these immense sums without a murmur, without any one's hearing a cry of distress, shows how vast must be her accumulated wealth, and "how widely diffused must competence be among her people, since she has met all the demands upon her without visible effort." These imports have not been in the bulk for materials for manufacture, but cereals, wines, and animal food. This year in dollars alone France will pay the rest of the world. America getting the lion's share of it, money or goods equivalent to $300,195,000. The Saturday Review, calculating what France has spent for food, says that since 1877 bad agricultural seasons "have cost her about half the indemnity she paid Germany." Some deductions may be made from this. It cannot be poverty which accounts for the sad fact that the population of France remains stationary. Again, France and French people have learned that tumult and dissension do not enhance plodding famine, but that thrift will. More than that, although her vast budget costs a tremendous sum, she

could if she pleased spend yearly one thousand millions of dollars more in guns, bayonets, cannon, or ships of war and hardly feel it. It has been said more than once that between Germany and France to-day it is the fight of the little grouches and the big sons.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. GERSTER AS VIOLETTA.

The sweet melodies which Verdi has wedded to a rather inaccurate version of the story of the lady with the camellias were never sung more charmingly and effectively than they were last night in the Academy of Music by Mme. Gerster and the other members of Mr. Mapleson's opera company. "La Traviata" does not keep its place on the Italian stage because of its dramatic qualities, but rather in spite of them. The music is of the sort that leaves a lasting impression on the popular mind, and the story itself is scarcely thought of during a performance of the opera. Mme. Gerster finds in the part of Violetta ample scope for the display of her marvelous vocal resources, and last evening she was heard to the best advantage. "Ah! fors e lui" was sung with great tenderness and beauty of execution, while in the succeeding duet, which closes the first act, she aroused an exceedingly cold and almost listless audience to a great degree of enthusiasm. The high notes with which she profusely embellished the melody were pure and resonant, and she finished with a bird-like trill, which she sustained with evident ease after she had left the scene and the curtain began to fall. In the duet with Germont, and, indeed, throughout the whole of the trying scene with that austere parent in the second act, the flexibility and charm of Mme. Gerster's voice was noted with great pleasure, and the marked improvement of her lower register, which has hitherto been mentioned, was again apparent. Her parting with Alfredo was touching, and the phrase,

"Amami, Alfredo, quant 'io t'amo.
Addio!"

was delivered with great tenderness and remarkable beauty of tone. In the ball-room scene, which, by the way, is set in a much more elaborate manner by Mr. Mapleson than New-Yorkers have been accustomed to, Mme. Gerster was also highly successful, and in the last act the "Addio del passato" was sung with exquisite delicacy, while in the duet with Alfredo and the concerted finale she exhibited a notable degree of dramatic strength for a singer whose artistic triumphs are nearly all associated with light parts. Of course, Mme. Gerster was frequently summoned to the footlights, and flowers were abundantly bestowed upon her.

Signor Ravelli's clear and sweet voice was heard with pleasure in the music of Alfredo, and he bore himself throughout the opera with much grace and fervor. Signor Galassi brought all his ample resources of voice and dramatic art to the performance of Germont, and, as usual, "Di Provenza" was received with vigorous applause. A most charming feature of the performance was the graceful dancing of Mme. Cavalazzi in the ball-room scene. She was called forward to repeat a part of her dance, and was rewarded with bouquets and enthusiasm. The house was crowded in every part.

STEINWAY HALL.

The first concert of the troupe described as the "Donaldi-Rummel Company" was given last evening at Steinway Hall. There was an unusually large audience present, and the sign of "standing-room only" which was displayed at the doors was strictly accurate. The concert was in many respects of great merit. A good orchestra was present under the efficient direction of Mr. Dietrich, and the programme was arranged to show to the best advantage the several artists announced. It was, however, a concert of peculiar character, for it ranged from the highest point of musical excellence to mere vulgar noise. The artistic successes of the evening were due to Mr. Rummel, who played Schumann's A minor concerto in admirable style, and Mr. Lichtenberg, the young violinist, who performed a new "andante and rondo capriccioso," by Saint-Saens. Both of these gentlemen showed their genuine artistic taste and superiority to their surroundings, and raised the concert from the commonplace character it otherwise possessed. Mme. Donaldi, who is at the head of this company and made her first appearance in New-York last night, possesses a naturally good voice, which seems, however, to be somewhat mature, and there is nothing in her vocalization to call for favorable comment. Her singing does not give any evidence of unusual ability, and is decidedly ordinary. The rest of the vocal part of the programme was not much better. The tenor and bass were fairly good, and Miss Schelle and Miss Rodarick, who were not afforded an opportunity to show what they could do, answered to the reasonable requirements of the occasion. It was fondly hoped after cold weather had set in and Coney Island was abandoned till next Summer that a concert solo would not have to be heard in the concert-room. But Mr. Levy appeared last night with his implement of torture, and spilt the ears of the groundlings with malignant cruelty. It is a problem which is, perhaps, not capable of solution, why he should not be relegated to the sad sea waves of Coney Island. He made a fearful and wonderful noise last night, and was several times recalled to add to his score of fitful blasts. The artistic performance of Messrs. Rummel and Lichtenberg, and the good playing of the orchestra, with some occasional meritorious singing, relieved the concert from the weight of poor work that was done, but, on the whole, the entertainment cannot be said to have been a material addition to the musical season.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mlle. Bernhardt will play in "Fron-Frou" at Booth's Theatre this afternoon.

Miss Anna Bock's third piano recital will take place this afternoon at Steinway Hall.

Dr. James L. Farley is announced to repeat his recitals from "Hamlet" at Chickering Hall to-night.

The second matinée performance of "The Legion of Honor"—a very interesting and well-acted drama—will be given at the Park Theatre.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic concert will be given this evening with the same programme that was announced for the public rehearsal yesterday.

"Othello" is the play selected to succeed "Virginius" shortly at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where Mr. John McCullough is now acting before large audiences.

A concert was given last night at Chickering Hall by Mlle. Bionda and a company of hitherto unknown artists from Europe. The house was moderately filled, and the concert seemed to give pleasure to the friendly audience present.

"The Two Orphans" was performed at the Bijou Opera-house last night, with Miss Kate Claxton and Mrs. Marie Williams in their original parts. The same performance will be repeated to-day, both in the afternoon and in the evening.

Mr. Edward Harrigan's new farce, "The Mulligan Guard Nominee," set to music by Mr. David Braham, will be produced at the Theatre Comique for the first time on Monday evening. The last two performances of "The Pionic" will be given to-day.

Signor Salvini will attend the performance of "Cæsar," at the Academy of Music, this afternoon, to witness the impersonation of Don José by his friend Campanini. This impersonation has never been rivaled on the New-York stage in its intensity and vehement passion, except in the performances of Salvini himself.

It has already been announced that the Comley-Barton Company will reopener in this City in "Lewis Tennis," on Monday, at the Bijou Opera-house. Their former engagement at the Park Theatre was a very successful one, and their Chicago engagement has proved still more popular. "Lewis Tennis" is a bright and charming thing of its kind, and it is well played by the company; it is now divided into three acts.

MR. STORRS ON THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

The Hon. Emory A. Storrs has returned to Chicago, and in giving to a representative of the *Tribune*, of that city, an account of his experiences in his canvassing tour in the East previous to the Presidential election, has spoken as follows of the manner in which the campaign was carried on to a successful conclusion in this State: "In New-York the campaign was admirably conducted. The wisdom of Gen. Arthur's nomination was made very clear; both as the campaign progressed and in the final results. His ability to the Republican cause and the Republican Party was beyond question, and as an organizer he has no superior in the country. It was owing to this perfect organization that the Democratic majorities in the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York were kept within bounds. It was the first time that the power of organization in a city was able to do it, and the very fairness of the election there was so unprecedented and so unusual that the average Tammanyite, for that reason, regarded it as irregular, and the cry of fraud by many of them is honestly urged, because, having been prevented from exercising their long-time privilege of voting twice, they are fain to believe that they have been deprived of a constitutional right."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Chicago *Telegraph* expresses the opinion that the Democratic Party died for the want of newspapers.

Gen. Hancock's official majority in Alabama is 54,160 less than that declared for Cobb, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in August.

It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Robert Toombs has no idea of investing $200,000 in a cotton factory in Georgia, and that he never intimated he thought of doing so.

There was a tie in the official declaration of the vote for County Treasurer in Merrimack County, N. H., but a recount has elected the Democratic candidate by 1 majority.

The Baltimore *American* claims to have discovered near that city a brick monument to Christopher Columbus, 20 feet high, which, from the description, must much resemble a tall chimney.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* is still fretting over Senator-elect Mahone, and querulously asks why he doesn't put a stop to all the newspaper gossip concerning the party to which he will attach *himself*.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs has remarked to a representative of the Chicago *Tribune* that should a vacancy occur in the United States Supreme Court some good lawyer might be found in New-York to fit the place.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* says that Senator Grover, of Oregon, who is at a Hygienic Home in that city, has so far recovered his health that he intends to resume his seat in the Senate when it meets in December.

They have a deaf and dumb brakeman on a Maine Central Railroad freight train. How he can tell when the putting on of the brakes is required is not explained, but it is asserted that he never fails to be at his post and to respond when needed.

The Rev. F. M. Green, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "Garfield's town, where he was born, and near where he has always lived, (Orange, Ohio,) cast every ballot for him. His district, which he has represented in Congress for 18 successive years, gave him a majority of nearly 14,000—nearly 2,000 more than ever before. Ohio gives him a majority of over 35,000."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* receives the election of ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown to the United States Senate with a bad grace, and remarks: "In 12 years, from being the most hated man in the State, he takes the highest position the general Assembly can bestow. The changes that have been wrought are marvelous. The contest ahead will be that of Gov. Colquitt when he endeavors to succeed the Hon. Ben Hill in the Senate. The election is only two years hence. For whom then will ex-Gov. Brown cast his influence?"

After mentioning some of the inconsistencies of the Democratic Party, Solon Chase, the Maine Greenback leader, asks: "Is it strange that such a party is driven from power in nearly every Northern State? The wonder is that hosts of honest men will hang to a party that is all things to all men, and lose their influence to do good. The greater wonder is that honest Greenbackers should think of driving the Republicans from power by patching up the old Democratic Party—a party that has taken the wrong side or straddled every living question for the last 20 years."

A story is told of Wisconsin's war eagle that one day recently a white chicken was put in his cage for him to eat, and in its fright crouched in one corner. "Old Abe" went up and looked at the little creature, but did not harm it. On the contrary, he caressed it, and all day long went without his customary repast, until at night, as he would not devour the chicken, other food was provided. Other white chickens had been thrown in to him, and he never before or since failed to make a meal of them. Something about this particular fowl touched him in a tender spot.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Thursday says: "This is a good time to remember what Gen. R. E. Lee said to a lady who, on taking her sons to Washington-Lee University, spoke very bitterly of the Northern people: 'Madame, do not train up your children in hostility to the Government of the United States. Remember we are one country now. Pray dismiss from your mind all sectional feeling, and bring them up to be, above all, Americans.' It is to be hoped that this will not be considered an indication that Gen. Lee was not a true Democrat, or that he cared nothing for State rights and Virginia."

A correspondent writing from the general hospital, in New-Haven, Conn., relates the following: "A weak, anæmic woman, 45 years of age, with chronic gastritis and several other chronic affections, had been in the habit of taking morphine in the form of 'sleeping drops.' For the first few times she was given morphia, but after this we had a bottle carefully labeled 'sleeping drops,' and filled with water. Of this she took a dram at bed-time. At first she complained that the medicine was too strong, and made her head feel badly the next day, *so that the dose was reduced. This she did for* nearly a month, sleeping nicely when she did take it, and not sleeping at all when it was withheld."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

AN OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BRIG.-GEN. ZEILIN—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The resignation of First Lieut. C. T. Hall, Second Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 17, 1880. The general court-martial appointed to meet at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, has been dissolved. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William J. Elliott, Eighth Cavalry, from the Head-quarters, Department of Texas, has been extended to June 1, 1881. The resignation of Second Lieut. W. J. Elliott, Eighth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1881. The sentence of dismissal from the Army in the case of Capt. James T. Peale, Second Cavalry, was to-day confirmed by the President.

The following general order has been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

The Secretary of the Navy has the sad duty of announcing to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death of Brig.-Gen. Jacob Zeilin, of the Marine Corps, at his real estate in Washington City, on the 15th inst., at about 11 o'clock A. M., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Brig.-Gen. Zeilin was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps Oct. 1, 1831, was promoted a First Lieutenant in 1839, to a Captain in 1847, brevetted a Major for the same year for gallantry in the Mexican war, commissioned a Major in 1861, appointed Colonel Commandant of the Corps June 30, 1864, and commissioned Brigadier-General and Commandant March 2, 1867. On Nov. 1, 1870, he was placed on the retired list after more than 45 years of active service. Gen. Zeilin was a true soldier, and was conspicuous for bravery on several occasions during the war with Mexico. He co-operated with the Army at the battle of Bull Run in June, 1861, commanded the Marine battalion off Charleston in 1863, and during his 12 years of service as Commandant of the Corps was energetic in the administration of his duties as such, and labored zealously to improve and advance that important branch of the public defenses. His record as an officer during the many years of his service was pure and patriotic. He held the confidence and the affections of a large circle, esteemed by his comrades and the community. An appropriate escort of marines will accompany his remains to the St. John's Church, Washington City, at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow, and thence to the Philadelphia train. As a further mark of respect to his memory, the flags at the Navy-yards and head-quarters of the Marine Corps, Washington, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and 11-minute guns fired at the yard at noon on the day of the funeral. Similar honors will be paid at all other Navy-yards and stations and on board flag-ships and vessels, noting singly, on the day after the receipt of this general order.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Richard G. Davenport has been ordered to duty at the Washington Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stanclift to the Ticonderoga; Paymaster William J. Thompson has been detached from the Ticonderoga and ordered to return home and await orders; Chief Engineer William H. King has been appointed President, and Chief Engineers Walter D. Smith and P. A. Henrick members of a board for making maximum speed trials in the Chesapeake Bay of the machinery of the Yantic; Assistant Engineer Asa M. Mattice has been promoted to be a Passed Assistant Engineer from May 23, 1880. The following Midshipmen have been promoted to be Ensigns: Horace M. Ryan, from March 10, 1880; Alonzo G. Dodge, from March 23, 1880; John M. Orchard, from July 11, 1880; Hiero Taylor from Sept. 1, 1880; John N. Johnson, from Oct. 11, 1880. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. Charles H. Stockton for 20 days from Nov. 20; to Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Pixsy for one month from Nov. 20; to Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Doering for 30 days from Nov. 28; to Lieut.-Com. George F. Rulman for one month from Nov. 16.

The Kearsarge arrived at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy-yard yesterday afternoon. Capt. S. B. Luce, commanding the training-ship Minnesota, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of that ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 17th, after a pleasant run of 42 hours from Hampton Roads.

YALE'S ANNUAL FROLIC

OLD BOYS AND YOUNG ONES MAKE MERRY AT DELMONICO'S.

GETTING IN A HARVARD MAN—A MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1706—REGRETS FROM H. L. MOREY—A MISSIONARY FROM THE HAM SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A merrier company of college graduates seldom assembled than gathered in Delmonico's last evening to enjoy the rich feast of wit and fun furnished at the fifth annual "Thanksgiving Jubilee" of the Yale Alumni Association. It was probably the most successful entertainment of the kind yet held by the members, and the main dining-hall, in which the exercises were held, rang constantly with peals of laughter and uproarious applause. It was conducted under the management of Mr. Brayton Ives, '61, and E. C. Stedman, '53. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, '56, occupied the chair. The room was crowded, and many distinguished men were present. The fun began at 6:30, when Mr. Depew took the chair, and expressed his hope that no unseemly levity might mar the solemnity of the ancient and honorable annual gathering. The college Faculty had been so delighted with the intellectual and decorous character of the programme that they had not only unanimously approved of it, but were with difficulty restrained from sending some one to occupy the post of Chairman. There *was, however, one sad fact which the Chair*man had noted—the tendency of students lately to join Williams College. The Presidential lightning, they seemed to think, always struck Ohio, and the Chair of State could only be reached by a man that had graduated from Williams. Old graduates of other colleges were shaving off their beards and applying for admission to Williams in the hope of being struck.

While Mr. Depew was speaking there was a commotion at the door, and, amid the wildest merriment, two life-like effigies of Profs. Loomis and Dexter made their way to the platform. They were personated by Messrs. Curtis and Martin, and the caricature of Prof. Loomis, with plaid necktie, big Arctic overshoes and beard awoke screams of laughter. Order had been restored, when a member endangered the harmony of the gathering by asking permission to invite to the room a friend who was a Harvard man. There were protests from dozens of throats, but consent was finally given—"unanimously," Mr. Depew announced, in spite of a large chorus in the negative. The Harvard man came in. He was R. B. Balch, of '74, attired as an exquisite lady-killer. He had a blonde wig, a wax mustache, an irreproachable dress suit, and carried under his arm a little dog incased in a crimson satin blanket. Amid a roar of laughter he was introduced as Cabries Francis Longfellow, and met with an ovation. He chose the puppy from the effigy of Prof. Loomis. He made a capital speech, cut short by an unexpected accident to the dog. He had taken his seat, and was engaged in twirling his mustache, when the Reception Committee ushered in two tottering old men, whom the Chairman introduced as "Lyman Saybrook, of the Class of 1706," and "the Rev. Berkley Coles, the oldest living graduate of the Divinity School." Saybrook was personated by Mr. D. Osborn, and he had an immense cane-drum resembling the funnel of an ocean steamer. "The Rev. Dr. Coles" was personated by Isaac H. Bromley, Jr., who was clad in velvet knee-breeches, and wore buckled shoes. Mr. Depew had scarcely seated the decrepit men on the platform when he went out of the room into the hall, and with a beaming smile and a profusion of courtesy, returned, escorting to a seat of honor George E. Ide, whom he introduced as "Miss Susan B. Anthonia, of Vassar College." Ide's make-up was capital, and he mimicked the dainty step and graceful carriage of a young lady to perfection. He was attired in a rich dress of white satin, wore an elaborate blonde wig, on which rested a bonnet that was a marvel of millinery. He carried a fan, which he handled skilfully, and had rings in his ears. His coming was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Depew then announced that the choir would sing "A Christmas Anthem," written by H. L. Morey, whose writings had suddenly become famous on both hemispheres. It would be found "on Page 329 of Mr. Morey's new book." A peal of laughter followed this sally, and the choir then sang the funny anthem finely, exciting hardly a stranger refrain, "They string and tune the lyre." Charlton T. Lewis, of '58, then read, with considerable oratorical effect, an excellent poem, Mr. Lewis being the poet of the occasion. He said that his poem "was an apology for not having a poem to present." After this Mr. Isaac H. Bromley was called upon to read his letter of regrets from the "Committee on Regrets." Mr. Bromley regretted that as a committee of one appointed by the regular committee he had been unable to find any one who regretted his inability to attend. He narrated how, in obedience to the imperious and positive command to get regrets from somebody, he had gone to Governor's Island as the most promising locality to find them. He saw there a military-looking gentleman, to whom he said, "You are the hero of Gettysburg, I believe." "The time for that 'faffy' is passed," replied the military-looking man. "We are not taking that in chits at present." Mr. Bromley explained his errand to the military man, who said "Regrets. Oh yes, the island is full of regrets. Just help yourself. But I fear you did not come in large enough a boat to carry them away." In his further search he found a man, who claimed to be the missing H. L. Morey, whom he said expressed regrets. "I regret," said he, "that I never was born. If I had only been born I could have made more money in a shorter time than any man that ever was born." These regrets were not what the committee wanted, however. He was just about to despair when he met a man at Delmonico's, who said to him as he was coming in, "Sir, I regret—" "You are the man I want," he cried in joy; "what do you regret?" "I regret, Sir, that we have not reached the time for the eating and drinking." Their next song was a chant about the "terrible outrage" on the New-Haven Jeffersonian Club of Democratic students, and then Almet F. Jenks delivered a very witty sermon. He had been selected upon the declination of Archbald Forbes and Sarah Bernhardt. He was a member of the Bar, and had chosen to preach chiefly because he had no practice. The hits were received with great laughter and applause. Mr. Osborn as Lyman Saybrook told what he had seen at Yale 500 years ago, and Mr. Curtis as "Professor Loomis" convulsed the audience with a scientific lecture on the thermometer. Isaac H. Bromley, Jr., as "the Rev. Berkley Coles," a missionary from the "ham Sandwich Islands," delivered another witty address, and Martin, as "Prof. Dexter," having been defeated in an attempt to steal a glass of brandy punch from "Prof. Loomis," expressed indignation as a member of the Yale Faculty at Prof. Loomis's inebriated rhapsodies and disgraceful conduct. Mr. Idis as "Miss Anthonia" brought the exercises to a close with an elaborate bow and an essay on "Man, which provoked laughter. The company then adjourned to the supper-room, where a fine collation invited their attention.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The St. Louis Refining and Smelting Works, at Cheltenham, about five miles from the centre of St. Louis, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is about $75,000; insured for $48,700. The fire was caused by the bursting of one of the smelting furnaces containing 25 tons of molten lead. John Williams, the night engineer, while attempting to save his clothing, was overtaken by the flames and burned to a crisp. The accident throws 150 men out of employment.

A fire broke out at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the lamp-black factory of Bluhe & Wolf, on Frankford Creek, near Ash-street, Bridesburg, Penn. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss is $10,000.

Batdorf's saw and grist mill, at Pine Grove, Penn., was destroyed by fire Thursday night, together with a quantity of grain. The loss is $15,000; partially insured.

CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR KALLOCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury has presented an accusation against Mayor Kalloch, charging him with having procured the appointment of W. F. Hughey to a position in the office of the Register of Voters, and then demanding of him a portion of his salary, which was paid him. The jury also has presented accusations charging the Mayor, Auditor Dunn, and City Attorney Murphy with having had work done on the new City Hall without advertising for bids.

TWO TRAINS IN COLLISION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 19.—The pay car of the Hocking Valley Railroad, when near Lancaster, to-day, came in collision with a train on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, wrecking both trains badly and fatally injuring Bert Pearce, engineer of the Hocking Valley engine. No one else was seriously injured.

THE CASE OF MRS. BERGMANN.

Mr. Charles Bergmann was compelled yesterday to institute proceedings de lunatico inquirendo against his wife Elisa, who is still under detention in the Matron's quarter in the Police Central Office. Mr. Bergmann had summoned intimate friends from Philadelphia, and he received from Prof. Edward Wilson, of that city, a letter which urged him to consult Dr. Marion J. Sims, of No. 267 Madison-avenue. Mr. Bergmann called upon Dr. Sims, who had received a letter from Prof. Wilson asking him to see Mrs. Bergmann. Dr. Sims saw the lady at Police Head-quarters and talked with her. She was so emphatic as ever in her declaration that she would not go back to her husband, and was, as before, unable to give a single reason for her decision. Dr. Sims said her mental condition is due to physical causes that are remediable, and he advised her friends to consult Dr. Hammond before taking further proceedings. This will be done to-day, and if the doctors agree the proper papers will be prepared and a warrant in lunacy will be applied for. Mr. Bergmann will then remove his wife by force, if necessary, from the Central Office, and will take her to Philadelphia and place her under the care of Mrs. Swain, her mother. The young Spaniard who was paying attentions to Mrs. Bergmann is well known to the Spanish colony, and was not, as reported, in West Fourteenth-street, on Thursday. He is now in Matamoras, and his friends say he never was communicated with Mrs. Bergmann after leaving the steamer.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, variable winds, shifting to warmer south or west, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow.*

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, higher temperature, northerly, veering to east or south, winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, occasional rain.

For New England, falling barometer, variable winds, shifting to east or south, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness with rain or snow, higher temperature.

For the East Gulf States, falling barometer, higher temperature, variable winds, mostly northerly, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the West Gulf States, falling followed by rising barometer, rising followed in the northern portion by lower temperature, southerly winds, shifting to northerly in the northern portion, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling followed by rising barometer, rising followed by stationary or lower temperature, southerly veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow.

For the upper lake region, rising, preceded in the eastern portion by falling barometer, rising, *followed by stationary or lower temperature,* southerly, veering to westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather; occasional snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds shifting to north or west, clearing weather, preceded in the former district by snow.

For the Central and Northern Pacific coast regions clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Northern Pacific coast region partly cloudy weather, with rain.

The temperature in the canal regions will rise above the freezing point on Saturday.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly falling.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
6 A. M.	35°	28°	3:30 P. M.	40°	36°
9 A. M.	36°	32°	6 P. M.	38°	29°
12 M.	36°	34°	9 P. M.	37°	31°
12 P. M.	36°	34°	12 P. M.	33°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....30½
Average temperature for same date last year.....40½

Important Testimonial.

SIDNEYVILLE, Penn., Nov. 15, 1880.

Dr. G. W. Holman:

DEAR SIR: I must express my heartfelt thanks to you for what your remedies have done for me. Last August, when in Buffalo, N. Y., I purchased one of your LIVER PADS; wore it one month, and am fully restored to health. I was very bed off; could scarcely attend to the duties of my office, and had tried everything for the Liver Complaint all to no purpose, but your PAD has made me healthy and rugged; have gained in flesh over 20 pounds. Wishing you every success, I remain

Your humble servant and well wisher,
W. R. SIZER, P. M.

HOLMAN'S PADS are sold by all first-class Druggists; price, $2. Beware of bogus and cheap imitation pads. Each genuine HOLMAN PAD bears the Private Revenue Stamp of the Company. Buy none without it. HOLMAN PAD COMPANY, No. 93 William-st., New-York.

—Advertisement.

The Best Olive or Salad Oil

Is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av. corner 20th-st.; also, No. 133 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

THE RECENT DECISIONS in regard to the Pasq patent have no effect whatever on the business of present apparatus of the HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER.—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters; avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidneys. None genuine sold on draught.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices by the manufacturer. F. FORD, No. 847 Broadway, up stairs.

The Progress of the Age is well represented in the introduction of J. HARRIS PYLE'S PEARLINE for all cleansing purposes. Every family should test it.

A Silk Dress Hat, especially adapted for young men, at ESPENSCHMIED'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets Harden and heal tender gums.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks, Inside Bolt-works, Frothingham & Emory, 50 Vesey-st.

"Alderney Brand," CONDENSED MILK.

BUY ALWAYS

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—CAMERON.—On the 17th inst., at the First-Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, WILLIAM HORNBLOWER BRADLEY, of Newark, N. J., to ROSA MCCHESNEY CAMERON, daughter of the Hon. J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg.

EARLE—BIRD.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, WILLIAM P. EARLE to MARY LOUISE, daughter of William Edgar Bird, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAWRENCE—LE ROY.—At Calvary Church on *Nov. 17, by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, JAMES G. T.* LAWRENCE and CATHERINE ANTHONIA, daughter of T. Otis Le Roy, of New-York.

REYNOLDS—MYRICK.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1880, by the Rev. Dr. Chas. N. Sims, FRANK REYNOLDS and MARY W. MYRICK, daughter of James B. Myrick, all of Brooklyn.

SAYBROOK—LOTT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1880, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. L. Walter Lott, assisted by the Rev. D. N. Vanderveer, HERMANN LORD SAYBROOK to GUSSIE, daughter of James B. Lott, both of Brooklyn.

SHIPMAN—DELAFIELD.—In New-York, Thursday, Nov. 18, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, Rector, assisted by the Rev. Walter Delafield, EDGAR J. SHIPMAN, of San Francisco, Cal., and HARRIET C., daughter of the late Major-Gen. Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer United States Army.

UPHAM—WILSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Dr. HOLMES UPHAM, of Salem, Mass., to CAROLINE ELY WILSON, ward of the late David J. Ely, of this City.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On 19th inst., of malignant scarlet fever, after two days' illness, HENRY GANSEVOORT, youngest son of George H. and the late Mary L. Brewster, aged 5 years and 3 days.

Funeral private, Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

DOWNING.—At Flushing, Nov. 18, of Bright's disease, MARY C., widow of George Downing, aged 76 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Charyle T. Paynter. Carriages will be in waiting at the Main-Street Depot, Flushing, on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

EDLITZ.—On the 19th inst., at 3 A. M., MRS. JULIA EDLITZ, in the 81st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELTING.—Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 18, in the 80th year of her age, HANNAH, relict of Robert Elting, of Claremont, N. Y.

Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of her son, Robert M. Elting, No. 140 State-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FURBUSH.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, after a lingering illness, SILAS S., son of Silas B. Furbush, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 56 West Washington-place, on Saturday, at 7 P. M. Interment private, on Sunday.

KERR.—LOUISA, wife of Edwin J. Kerr, on Friday, Nov. 19.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 234 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 18, HANNAH SEAMAN, wife of Thos. A. Mead, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

POWNALL.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, at his late residence, the Sherwood House, WILLIAM POWELL, of this City.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RIDER.—WILLIAM RIDER, yesterday, 76 years of age.

Funeral will take place from last place of residence, No. 164 West 23d-st., at 10 A. M.

STONE.—In Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 15, of apoplexy, Capt. JOHN STONE, Guilford, Conn., in his 78th year.

TOWNSEND.—Thursday morning, Nov. 18, THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Grace Jones-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1880.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI having been invited to attend the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Gen. Hamilton by the Executive Committee of the Department of Public Parks, will meet at the Museum of Art, 682-5th-av., at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1880, wearing their badge and ribbon. If the weather is unfavorable the unveiling will be postponed to the next fair day. By order of

ALEXANDER HAMILTON FISH, President.
JOHN SCHUYLER, Secretary.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

NO. 126 FRONT-ST., BURLING-SLIP,
NEAR FULTON FERRY, NEW-YORK.

H. C. PARKE,
Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Silks, Bronzes, Cloisonné, Screens, Pictures, &c., for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

SHERRY WINES.

Twenty grades, $2 to $12 per gallon, including our 1851 and 1861, specially fine at low prices; in wood or glass, in store or in bond. Full discounts to the trade.

H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton-st. and No. 799 Broadway. (Established 1846.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

ANNUAL APPEAL
of the
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-st.

TRUSTEES,
(Who are also Incorporators.)
MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer. GEO. F. BETTS, Secretary.
CHARLES ELY. CHARLES LANIER.
DAVID S. KOLLSTON, LYDIG HOYDAM.
W. W. ASTOR. OLIVER HARRIMAN.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

The Trustees of this well-known institution, which for more than 30 years has been sheltering, feeding, and clothing thousands of the poor and neglected children of New-York, urgently present this appeal for assistance to enable them to continue their work. The institution is dependent for its support largely upon the voluntary gifts of the public.

The House of Industry is a home, as well as a charity day school, and so renders entire support to a large family daily.

It is governed by an unsectarian board of Trustees. Particular attention is paid to the training of children. New rooms have been arranged, and the boys are taught type-setting, shoe-making, and tailoring, while the girls learn to sew, cook, and do general housework, thereby fitting the children to be useful men and women. But for the House of Industry, hundreds of neglected children would have been men and women of vicious habits to-day, who now are respectable members of society.

The following is a statement of the year's work:

Meals given	431,408
Garments used	10,000
Shoes used, pairs	1,500
Average attendance in school	261
In school since organization	32,008

The public are at all times welcome to visit and inspect the House.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting exercises will be held in the chapel at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in an spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the Annual Dinner for the Outside Poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR ART ROOMS,
NO. 845 BROADWAY, (opposite Wallack's,)
a large importation of
ELEGANT ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS, ANTIQUE AND MODERN, CHOICE PATTERNS AND BEST GRADES.
ALSO,
A VERY DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF RICH STERLING SILVER ARTICLES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
To be sold by order of one of our best houses.
ALSO, FOR ANOTHER ACCOUNT,
FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVERWARE.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS NEXT. Rugs at 2:30 o'clock and Silverware at 3:30 o'clock.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway,
IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS,
Formed by

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4½s reg. ..... 110⅝ | U. S. 4½s, 1907. ..... 113⅛
$50,000 ..... 113⅜ | $4,500 ..... b.s. 113⅜

STOCK BOARD—10:30 A. M.

2,000	25	100	40¼
1,000	25¼	100	40⅜
500	25⅜	100	40½
3,000	25½	100	40⅝
1,100	25⅝	100	40¾
500	25¾	100	40⅞
1,000	25⅞	100	41
1,000	26	100	41⅛
500	26⅛	100	41¼
1,000	26¼	100	41⅜
1,000	26⅜	100	41½
1,000	26½	100	41⅝
1,000	26⅝	100	41¾
1,000	26¾	100	41⅞
1,000	26⅞	100	42
1,000	27	100	42⅛
1,000	27⅛	100	42¼
1,000	27¼	100	42⅜
1,000	27⅜	100	42½
1,000	27½	100	42⅝
1,000	27⅝	100	42¾
1,000	27¾	100	42⅞
1,000	27⅞	100	43
1,000	28	100	43⅛
1,000	28⅛	100	43¼
1,000	28¼	100	43⅜
1,000	28⅜	100	43½
1,000	28½	100	43⅝
1,000	28⅝	100	43¾
1,000	28¾	100	43⅞
1,000	28⅞	100	44
1,000	29	100	44⅛
1,000	29⅛	100	44¼
1,000	29¼	100	44⅜
1,000	29⅜	100	44½
1,000	29½	100	44⅝
1,000	29⅝	100	44¾
1,000	29¾	100	44⅞
1,000	29⅞	100	45
1,000	30	100	45⅛
1,000	30⅛	100	45¼
1,000	30¼	100	45⅜
1,000	30⅜	100	45½
1,000	30½	100	45⅝
1,000	30⅝	100	45¾
1,000	30¾	100	45⅞
1,000	30⅞	100	46
1,000	31	100	46⅛
1,000	31⅛	100	46¼
1,000	31¼	100	46⅜
1,000	31⅜	100	46½
1,000	31½	100	46⅝
1,000	31⅝	100	46¾
1,000	31¾	100	46⅞
1,000	31⅞	100	47
1,000	32	100	47⅛
1,000	32⅛	100	47¼
1,000	32¼	100	47⅜
1,000	32⅜	100	47½
1,000	32½	100	47⅝
1,000	32⅝	100	47¾
1,000	32¾	100	47⅞
1,000	32⅞	100	48
1,000	33	100	48⅛
1,000	33⅛	100	48¼
1,000	33¼	100	48⅜
1,000	33⅜	100	48½
1,000	33½	100	48⅝
1,000	33⅝	100	48¾
1,000	33¾	100	48⅞
1,000	33⅞	100	49
1,000	34	100	49⅛
1,000	34⅛	100	49¼
1,000	34¼	100	49⅜
1,000	34⅜	100	49½
1,000	34½	100	49⅝
1,000	34⅝	100	49¾
1,000	34¾	100	49⅞
1,000	34⅞	100	50
1,000	35	100	50⅛
1,000	35⅛	100	50¼
1,000	35¼	100	50⅜
1,000	35⅜	100	50½
1,000	35½	100	50⅝
1,000	35⅝	100	50¾
1,000	35¾	100	50⅞
1,000	35⅞	100	51
1,000	36	100	51⅛
1,000	36⅛	100	51¼
1,000	36¼	100	51⅜
1,000	36⅜	100	51½
1,000	36½	100	51⅝
1,000	36⅝	100	51¾
1,000	36¾	100	51⅞
1,000	36⅞	100	52
1,000	37	100	52⅛
1,000	37⅛	100	52¼
1,000	37¼	100	52⅜
1,000	37⅜	100	52½
1,000	37½	100	52⅝
1,000	37⅝	100	52¾
1,000	37¾	100	52⅞
1,000	37⅞	100	53
1,000	38	100	53⅛
1,000	38⅛	100	53¼
1,000	38¼	100	53⅜
1,000	38⅜	100	53½
1,000	38½	100	53⅝
1,000	38⅝	100	53¾
1,000	38¾	100	53⅞
1,000	38⅞	100	54
1,000	39	100	54⅛
1,000	39⅛	100	54¼
1,000	39¼	100	54⅜
1,000	39⅜	100	54½
1,000	39½	100	54⅝
1,000	39⅝	100	54¾
1,000	39¾	100	54⅞
1,000	39⅞	100	55
1,000	40	100	55⅛
1,000	40⅛	100	55¼
1,000	40¼	100	55⅜
1,000	40⅜	100	55½
1,000	40½	100	55⅝
1,000	40⅝	100	55¾
1,000	40¾	100	55⅞
1,000	40⅞	100	56
1,000	41	100	56⅛
1,000	41⅛	100	56¼
1,000	41¼	100	56⅜
1,000	41⅜	100	56½
1,000	41½	100	56⅝
1,000	41⅝	100	56¾
1,000	41¾	100	56⅞
1,000	41⅞	100	57
1,000	42	100	57⅛
1,000	42⅛	100	57¼
1,000	42¼	100	57⅜
1,000	42⅜	100	57½
1,000	42½	100	57⅝
1,000	42⅝	100	57¾
1,000	42¾	100	57⅞
1,000	42⅞	100	58
1,000	43	100	58⅛
1,000	43⅛	100	58¼
1,000	43¼	100	58⅜
1,000	43⅜	100	58½
1,000	43½	100	58⅝
1,000	43⅝	100	58¾
1,000	43¾	100	58⅞
1,000	43⅞	100	59
1,000	44	100	59⅛
1,000	44⅛	100	59¼
1,000	44¼	100	59⅜
1,000	44⅜	100	59½
1,000	44½	100	59⅝
1,000	44⅝	100	59¾
1,000	44¾	100	59⅞
1,000	44⅞	100	60
1,000	45	100	60⅛
1,000	45⅛	100	60¼
1,000	45¼	100	60⅜
1,000	45⅜	100	60½
1,000	45½	100	60⅝
1,000	45⅝	100	60¾
1,000	45¾	100	60⅞
1,000	45⅞	100	61
1,000	46	100	61⅛
1,000	46⅛	100	61¼
1,000	46¼	100	61⅜
1,000	46⅜	100	61½
1,000	46½	100	61⅝
1,000	46⅝	100	61¾
1,000	46¾	100	61⅞
1,000	46⅞	100	62
1,000	47	100	62⅛
1,000	47⅛	100	62¼
1,000	47¼	100	62⅜
1,000	47⅜	100	62½
1,000	47½	100	62⅝
1,000	47⅝	100	62¾
1,000	47¾	100	62⅞
1,000	47⅞	100	63
1,000	48	100	63⅛
1,000	48⅛	100	63¼
1,000	48¼	100	63⅜
1,000	48⅜	100	63½
1,000	48½	100	63⅝
1,000	48⅝	100	63¾
1,000	48¾	100	63⅞
1,000	48⅞	100	64
1,000	49	100	64⅛
1,000	49⅛	100	64¼
1,000	49¼	100	64⅜
1,000	49⅜	100	64½
1,000	49½	100	64⅝
1,000	49⅝	100	64¾
1,000	49¾	100	64⅞
1,000	49⅞	100	65
1,000	50	100	65⅛
1,000	50⅛	100	65¼
1,000	50¼	100	65⅜
1,000	50⅜	100	65½
1,000	50½	100	65⅝
1,000	50⅝	100	65¾
1,000	50¾	100	65⅞
1,000	50⅞	100	66
1,000	51	100	66⅛
1,000	51⅛	100	66¼
1,000	51¼	100	66⅜
1,000	51⅜	100	66½
1,000	51½	100	66⅝
1,000	51⅝	100	66¾
1,000	51¾	100	66⅞
1,000	51⅞	100	67
1,000	52	100	67⅛
1,000	52⅛	100	67¼
1,000	52¼	100	67⅜
1,000	52⅜	100	67½
1,000	52½	100	67⅝
1,000	52⅝	100	67¾
1,000	52¾	100	67⅞
1,000	52⅞	100	68
1,000	53	100	68⅛
1,000	53⅛	100	68¼
1,000	53¼	100	68⅜
1,000	53⅜	100	68½
1,000	53½	100	68⅝
1,000	53⅝	100	68¾
1,000	53¾	100	68⅞
1,000	53⅞	100	69
1,000	54	100	69⅛
1,000	54⅛	100	69¼
1,000	54¼	100	69⅜
1,000	54⅜	100	69½
1,000	54½	100	69⅝
1,000	54⅝	100	69¾
1,000	54¾	100	69⅞
1,000	54⅞	100	70
1,000	55	100	70⅛
1,000	55⅛	100	70¼
1,000	55¼	100	70⅜
1,000	55⅜	100	70½
1,000	55½	100	70⅝
1,000	55⅝	100	70¾
1,000	55¾	100	70⅞
1,000	55⅞	100	71
1,000	56	100	71⅛
1,000	56⅛	100	71¼
1,000	56¼	100	71⅜
1,000	56⅜	100	71½
1,000	56½	100	71⅝
1,000	56⅝	100	71¾
1,000	56¾	100	71⅞
1,000	56⅞	100	72
1,000	57	100	72⅛
1,000	57⅛	100	72¼
1,000	57¼	100	72⅜
1,000	57⅜	100	72½
1,000	57½	100	72⅝
1,000	57⅝	100	72¾
1,000	57¾	100	72⅞
1,000	57⅞	100	73
1,000	58	100	73⅛
1,000	58⅛	100	73¼
1,000	58¼	100	73⅜
1,000	58⅜	100	73½
1,000	58½	100	73⅝
1,000	58⅝	100	73¾
1,000	58¾	100	73⅞
1,000	58⅞	100	74
1,000	59	100	74⅛
1,000	59⅛	100	74¼
1,000	59¼	100	74⅜
1,000	59⅜	100	74½
1,000	59½	100	74⅝
1,000	59⅝	100	74¾
1,000	59¾	100	74⅞
1,000	59⅞	100	75
1,000	60	100	75⅛
1,000	60⅛	100	75¼
1,000	60¼	100	75⅜
1,000	60⅜	100	75½
1,000	60½	100	75⅝
1,000	60⅝	100	75¾
1,000	60¾	100	75⅞
1,000	60⅞	100	76
1,000	61	100	76⅛
1,000	61⅛	100	76¼
1,000	61¼	100	76⅜
1,000	61⅜	100	76½
1,000	61½	100	76⅝
1,000	61⅝	100	76¾
1,000	61¾	100	76⅞
1,000	61⅞	100	77
1,000	62	100	77⅛
1,000	62⅛	100	77¼
1,000	62¼	100	77⅜
1,000	62⅜	100	77½
1,000	62½	100	77⅝
1,000	62⅝	100	77¾
1,000	62¾	100	77⅞
1,000	62⅞	100	78
1,000	63	100	78⅛
1,000	63⅛	100	78¼
1,000	63¼	100	78⅜
1,000	63⅜	100	78½
1,000	63½	100	78⅝
1,000	63⅝	100	78¾
1,000	63¾	100	78⅞
1,000	63⅞	100	79
1,000	64	100	79⅛
1,000	64⅛	100	79¼
1,000	64¼	100	79⅜
1,000	64⅜	100	79½
1,000	64½	100	79⅝
1,000	64⅝	100	79¾
1,000	64¾	100	79⅞
1,000	64⅞	100	80
1,000	65	100	80⅛
1,000	65⅛	100	80¼
1,000	65¼	100	80⅜
1,000	65⅜	100	80½
1,000	65½	100	80⅝
1,000	65⅝	100	80¾
1,000	65¾	100	80⅞
1,000	65⅞	100	81
1,000	66	100	81⅛
1,000	66⅛	100	81¼
1,000	66¼	100	81⅜
1,000	66⅜	100	81½
1,000	66½	100	81⅝
1,000	66⅝	100	81¾
1,000	66¾	100	81⅞
1,000	66⅞	100	82
1,000	67	100	82⅛
1,000	67⅛	100	82¼
1,000	67¼	100	82⅜
1,000	67⅜	100	82½
1,000	67½	100	82⅝
1,000	67⅝	100	82¾
1,000	67¾	100	82⅞
1,000	67⅞	100	83
1,000	68	100	83⅛
1,000	68⅛	100	83¼
1,000	68¼	100	83⅜
1,000	68⅜	100	83½
1,000	68½	100	83⅝
1,000	68⅝	100	83¾
1,000	68¾	100	83⅞
1,000	68⅞	100	84
1,000	69	100	84⅛
1,000	69⅛	100	84¼
1,000	69¼	100	84⅜
1,000	69⅜	100	84½
1,000	69½	100	84⅝
1,000	69⅝	100	84¾
1,000	69¾	100	84⅞
1,000	69⅞	100	85
1,000	70	100	85⅛
1,000	70⅛	100	85¼
1,000	70¼	100	85⅜
1,000	70⅜	100	85½
1,000	70½	100	85⅝
1,000	70⅝	100	85¾
1,000	70¾	100	85⅞
1,000	70⅞	100	86
1,000	71	100	86⅛
1,000	71⅛	100	86¼
1,000	71¼	100	86⅜
1,000	71⅜	100	86½
1,000	71½	100	86⅝
1,000	71⅝	100	86¾
1,000	71¾	100	86⅞
1,000	71⅞	100	87
1,000	72	100	87⅛
1,000	72⅛	100	87¼
1,000	72¼	100	87⅜
1,000	72⅜	100	87½
1,000	72½	100	87⅝
1,000	72⅝	100	87¾
1,000	72¾	100	87⅞
1,000	72⅞	100	88
1,000	73	100	88⅛
1,000	73⅛	100	88¼
1,000	73¼	100	88⅜
1,000	73⅜	100	88½
1,000	73½	100	88⅝
1,000	73⅝	100	88¾
1,000	73¾	100	88⅞
1,000	73⅞	100	89
1,000	74	100	89⅛
1,000	74⅛	100	89¼
1,000	74¼	100	89⅜
1,000	74⅜	100	89½
1,000	74½	100	89⅝
1,000	74⅝	100	89¾
1,000	74¾	100	89⅞
1,000	74⅞	100	90
1,000	75	100	90⅛
1,000	75⅛	100	90¼
1,000	75¼	100	90⅜
1,000	75⅜	100	90½
1,000	75½	100	90⅝
1,000	75⅝	100	90¾
1,000	75¾	100	90⅞
1,000	75⅞	100	91
1,000	76	100	91⅛
1,000	76⅛	100	91¼
1,000	76¼	100	91⅜
1,000	76⅜	100	91½
1,000	76½	100	91⅝
1,000	76⅝	100	91¾
1,000	76¾	100	91⅞
1,000	76⅞	100	92
1,000	77	100	92⅛
1,000	77⅛	100	92¼
1,000	77¼	100	92⅜
1,000	77⅜	100	92½
1,000	77½	100	92⅝
1,000	77⅝	100	92¾
1,000	77¾	100	92⅞
1,000	77⅞	100	93
1,000	78	100	93⅛
1,000	78⅛	100	93¼
1,000	78¼	100	93⅜
1,000	78⅜	100	93½
1,000	78½	100	93⅝
1,000	78⅝	100	93¾
1,000	78¾	100	93⅞
1,000	78⅞	100	94
1,000	79	100	94⅛
1,000	79⅛	100	94¼
1,000	79¼	100	94⅜
1,000	79⅜	100	94½
1,000	79½	100	94⅝
1,000	79⅝	100	94¾
1,000	79¾	100	94⅞
1,000	79⅞	100	95
1,000	80	100	95⅛
1,000	80⅛	100	95¼
1,000	80¼	100	95⅜
1,000	80⅜	100	95½
1,000	80½	100	95⅝
1,000	80⅝	100	95¾
1,000	80¾	100	95⅞
1,000	80⅞	100	96
1,000	81	100	96⅛
1,000	81⅛	100	96¼
1,000	81¼	100	96⅜
1,000	81⅜	100	96½
1,000	81½	100	96⅝
1,000	81⅝	100	96¾
1,000	81¾	100	96⅞
1,000	81⅞	100	97
1,000	82	100	97⅛
1,000	82⅛	100	97¼
1,000	82¼	100	97⅜
1,000	82⅜	100	97½
1,000	82½	100	97⅝
1,000	82⅝	100	97¾
1,000	82¾	100	97⅞
1,000	82⅞	100	98
1,000	83	100	98⅛
1,000	83⅛	100	98¼
1,000	83¼	100	98⅜
1,000	83⅜	100	98½
1,000	83½	100	98⅝
1,000	83⅝	100	98¾
1,000	83¾	100	98⅞
1,000	83⅞	100	99
1,000	84	100	99⅛
1,000	84⅛	100	99¼
1,000	84¼	100	99⅜
1,000	84⅜	100	99½
1,000	84½	100	99⅝
1,000	84⅝	100	99¾
1,000	84¾	100	99⅞
1,000	84⅞	100	100
1,000	85	100	100⅛
1,000	85⅛	100	100¼
1,000	85¼	100	100⅜
1,000	85⅜	100	100½
1,000	85½	100	100⅝
1,000	85⅝	100	100¾
1,000	85¾	100	100⅞
1,000	85⅞	100	101
1,000	86	100	101⅛
1,000	86⅛	100	101¼
1,000	86¼	100	101⅜
1,000	86⅜	100	101½
1,000	86½	100	101⅝
1,000	86⅝	100	101¾
1,000	86¾	100	101⅞
1,000	86⅞	100	102
1,000	87	100	102⅛
1,000	87⅛	100	102¼
1,000	87¼	100	102⅜
1,000	87⅜	100	102½
1,000	87½	100	102⅝
1,000	87⅝	100	102¾
1,000	87¾	100	102⅞
1,000	87⅞	100	103
1,000	88	100	103⅛
1,000	88⅛	100	103¼
1,000	88¼	100	103⅜
1,000	88⅜	100	103½
1,000	88½	100	103⅝
1,000	88⅝	100	103¾
1,000	88¾	100	103⅞
1,000	88⅞	100	104
1,000	89	100	104⅛
1,000	89⅛	100	104¼
1,000	89¼	100	104⅜
1,000	89⅜	100	104½
1,000	89½	100	104⅝
1,000	89⅝	100	104¾
1,000	89¾	100	104⅞
1,000	89⅞	100	105
1,000	90	100	105⅛
1,000	90⅛	100	105¼
1,000	90¼	100	105⅜
1,000	90⅜	100	105½
1,000	90½	100	105⅝
1,000	90⅝	100	105¾
1,000	90¾	100	105⅞
1,000	90⅞	100	106
1,000	91	100	106⅛
1,000	91⅛	100	106¼
1,000	91¼	100	106⅜
1,000	91⅜	100	106½
1,000	91½	100	106⅝
1,000	91⅝	100	106¾
1,000	91¾	100	106⅞
1,000	91⅞	100	107
1,000	92	100	107⅛
1,000	92⅛	100	107¼
1,000	92¼	100	107⅜
1,000	92⅜	100	107½
1,000	92½	100	107⅝
1,000	92⅝	100	107¾
1,000	92¾	100	107⅞
1,000	92⅞	100	108
1,000	93	100	108⅛
1,000	93⅛	100	108¼
1,000	93¼	100	108⅜
1,000	93⅜	100	108½
1,000	93½	100	108⅝
1,000	93⅝	100	108¾
1,000	93¾	100	108⅞
1,000	93⅞	100	109
1,000	94	100	109⅛
1,000	94⅛	100	109¼
1,000	94¼	100	109⅜
1,000	94⅜	100	109½
1,000	94½	100	109⅝
1,000	94⅝	100	109¾
1,000	94¾	100	109⅞
1,000	94⅞	100	110
1,000	95	100	110⅛
1,000	95⅛	100	110¼
1,000	95¼	100	110⅜
1,000	95⅜	100	110½
1,000	95½	100	110⅝
1,000	95⅝	100	110¾
1,000	95¾	100	110⅞
1,000	95⅞	100	111
1,000	96	100	111⅛
1,000	96⅛	100	111¼
1,000	96¼	100	111⅜
1,000	96⅜	100	111½
1,000	96½	100	111⅝
1,000	96⅝	100	111¾
1,000	96¾	100	111⅞
1,000	96⅞	100	112
1,000	97	100	112⅛
1,000	97⅛	100	112¼
1,000	97¼	100	112⅜
1,000	97⅜	100	112½
1,000	97½	100	112⅝
1,000	97⅝	100	112¾
1,000	97¾	100	112⅞
1,000	97⅞	100	113
1,000	98	100	113⅛
1,000	98⅛	100	113¼
1,000	98¼	100	113⅜
1,000	98⅜	100	113½
1,000	98½	100	113⅝
1,000	98⅝	100	113¾
1,000	98¾	100	113⅞
1,000	98⅞	100	114
1,000	99	100	114⅛
1,000	99⅛	100	114¼
1,000	99¼	100	114⅜
1,000	99⅜	100	114½
1,000	99½	100	114⅝
1,000	99⅝	100	114¾
1,000	99¾	100	114⅞
1,000	99⅞	100	115
1,000	100	100	115⅛
1,000	100⅛	100	115¼
1,000	100¼	100	115⅜
1,000	100⅜	100	115½
1,000	100½	100	115⅝
1,000	100⅝	100	115¾
1,000	100¾	100	115⅞
1,000	100⅞	100	116
1,000	101	100	116⅛
1,000	101⅛	100	116¼
1,000	101¼	100	116⅜
1,000	101⅜	100	116½
1,000	101½	100	116⅝
1,000	101⅝	100	116¾
1,000	101¾	100	116⅞
1,000	101⅞	100	117
1,000	102	100	117⅛
1,000	102⅛	100	117¼
1,000	102¼	100	117⅜
1,000	102⅜	100	117½
1,000	102½	100	117⅝
1,000	102⅝	100	117¾
1,000	102¾	100	117⅞
1,000	102⅞	100	118
1,000	103	100	118⅛
1,000	103⅛	100	118¼
1,000	103¼	100	118⅜
1,000	103⅜	100	118½
1,000	103½	100	118⅝
1,000	103⅝	100	118¾
1,000	103¾	100	118⅞
1,000	103⅞	100	119
1,000	104	100	119⅛
1,000	104⅛	100	119¼
1,000	104¼	100	119⅜
1,000	104⅜	100	119½
1,000	104½	100	119⅝
1,000	104⅝	100	119¾
1,000	104¾	100	119⅞
1,000	104⅞	100	120
1,000	105	100	120⅛
1,000	105⅛	100	120¼
1,000	105¼	100	120⅜
1,000	105⅜	100	120½
1,000	105½	100	120⅝
1,000	105⅝	100	120¾
1,000	105¾	100	120⅞
1,000	105⅞	100	121
1,000	106	100	121⅛
1,000	106⅛	100	121¼
1,000	106¼	100	121⅜
1,000	106⅜	100	121½

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1:30 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in watertight compartments, and are fitted with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, piano, library, &c., on board. No intoxicating liquors supplied to the steerage passengers on these steamers. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those great objects of all others—good ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room) $75 and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
From Pier (new) No. 20 North River, New-York.
Baltic.....Nov. 20, 7 A. M. | Celtic.....Dec. 4, 1 P. M.
Adriatic.....Nov. 27, 10 A. M. | Britannic.....Dec. 11, 2 P. M.
Rates of passage: Saloon, $75 and upwards, according to accommodation; steerage, $30 to $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier (new) No. 40 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia, Nov. 20, 2 P. M. | Nevada.....Nov. 27, noon
Cabin, $85 and $95. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage passengers supplied with every necessary at moderate charges.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Pruneau.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.
WILLAMETTE, DeBRILLAC.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, DELALANDE.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for FLY MOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
BELGRAVIA.....Nov. 30 | CIMBRIA.....Dec. 9
SILESIA.....Dec. 2 | HERDER.....Dec. 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Antwerp and the Continental ports, as follows:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $25.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
RHEIN.....Sat. Nov. 20 | ODER.....Sat. Dec. 4
WERRA.....Sat. Nov. 27 | MAIN.....Sat. Dec. 11
First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets can be had from Bremen, Southampton or Havre at low rates.
Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

MONAGHAN LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new fast steamers each 4,700 tons burden, have been added joining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Nov. 23
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 4
Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation. Rates: $80 to each of the Liverpool Queens. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London or Liverpool to New-York at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
PASTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 8
WESTERNLAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $40; Steerage, $20.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 97 South William-st.
J. VONCK & MOREL, Agents,
No. 5 Whitehall-st., Freight Agts., 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)
Canada, Sat. Nov. 20, 7 A. M. | Denmark, Sat. Nov. 27, 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....Wed. Nov. 24, 9:30 A. M. | Italy.....Wed. Dec. 1, 8 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $30; to bring friends, $35; children, $15.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. & J. HUTER, Manager, 99 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steamship AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
Or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passenger forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage and general information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. HOLLIDAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 45 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF DALTON, Capt. Pearson.....Sat., Nov. 20
GATE CITY, Capt. Dawson.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Pensacola, Florida and Western Railroad.
H. TOWNSEND, Jr., Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Union Office, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
317 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.,
513 Broadway.

N. Y. HAVANA and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 9 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only).....Tuesday, Nov. 23
CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
DANIEL.....Thursday, Dec. 9
These steamers are handsomely fitted with saloon swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and every comfort and attention to secure safety and comfort. The City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Nov. 24 and Dec. 15 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30
A. G. MCCREE W. CLYDE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES HUNTER & CO., Agents, office on the pier, foot of N. CHARLES, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
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$15,000—WANTED AS SPECIAL PARTNER in a manufacturing business; will bear the strictest investigation; profits large and sure; business established many years; a rare chance. Address A. B., Box No. 1,258 Times Up-town Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
1880. LECTURE COURSE. 1881.
Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff,
NEW-YORK'S FAVORITE READER.
Will open the course,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 26,
With a capital programme of scenes from Shakespeare, Poetry, Serious and Humorous, and Dickens, from Martin Chuzzlewit. Tickets, reserved seats and circular of the course at the hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Sunday morning at 9:30, Bible class for beginners in the Christian Life; afternoon at 3 P. M., Incidental studies (No. 2) in the Book of Acts; Bible class conducted by Prof. William R. Thomson, M. D.; evening at 7:30, young men's prayer and testimony meeting; Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock, young men's meetings. Every day (Saturday and Sunday excepted) Union prayer-meetings from 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVEMEYER'S Theatre, 14th-st.—Sunday at 2 P. M., addresses by the Rev. William T. Sabine and the Rev. Wm. F. Crafts. Grand anthem from Mozart's 12th Mass, by choir of fifty voices. Dr. Talley will sing "The Palms." Solo by Mrs. Hattie Bapiste, Forty-third-Street Methodist, and Fifty-third-Street Methodist and Baptist Churches will worship with the above Central Church Thanksgiving Day, at 11 A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 4th and 5th avs. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday evening, 7:30. General prayer-meeting Friday evening, 7:30. All are invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Canal-st., near Canal.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Alex. McKelvey. Morning at 10:30; subject—"Paul and James, or Faith and Works." Evening at 7:45; subject—"Satan's Slaves." Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY,) 57th-st., corner 6th-av., James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor. Sunday morning, at 11—"On the Mount; Moments in a Strong Life;" evening, at 7:45—"Man's Part in His Own Salvation."

CENTRAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 30th-st. and 3d-av.—To-morrow, at 4 P. M., address by the Rev. Henry E. Chapin. Singing led by Prof. Thatcher. Bible normal class will be omitted next Tuesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, the Pastor, will preach. Morning at 11; subject—"Thankfulness;" evening, 5, lecture; subject—"Lucretia Borgia."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 36th-st. The Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Bishop Tuttle, of Utah, will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Ninth-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Services by the Rev. Sackett Nicholson, Rector.—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30.

CHARLES W. SAWYER WILL SPEAK On "Gospel Temperance" in Cooper Union, Sunday evening; singing by the large choir at 7:30 P. M.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN CENTRAL M. E. Church, 6th-av., near 14th-st., at 10:30 A. M. To-morrow, the Jews. In the afternoon, at 3 P. M., the Doctor will preach on "National Pacification."

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near 2d-av., New-York.—The Rev. Charles H. Eldridge, Pastor, will preach. Morning subject—"The Methodist Class Meeting." Evening—"The Intermediate State of the Dead." Consecration meeting at 3:45 P. M.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Lexington and 4th aves., Rev. Albert D. Vail, D. D., the Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Seats free. All made welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. Mr. Samuel Hadley, Superintendent.—Sunday services at 3:30 o'clock; singing by the children. Children in chapel. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Dinner every poor person who calls between 2 and 3 o'clock. Donations earnestly solicited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 30TH-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning people's prayer-meeting Monday evening. General prayer-meeting Friday evening, both commencing at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Fifth-av. and 15th-st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening. Thanksgiving Day, divine service and a sermon at 11 A. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—ROWELL Pardee, once successful whisky man; Sullivan, John Morrissey, once champion of the prize-ring, will speak in the Church, the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, in revival meetings on Sabbath and through the week.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH, NO. 79 East 128th-st., Russell N. Bellows, Minister.—At 11 A. M., "Good Reason for Thanksgiving." At 7:30 P. M., "Human Nature Historically Considered."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st. The Rev. William P. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 22d-st.
Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

HE WILL CERTAINLY COME.—THE MESsenger of the coming Saviour, who is sent to restore the great truths of prophecy, will preach in the Medical College, corner 53d-st. and 4th-av. on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Christians are invited to hear him.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Madison-av., 35th-st.—Morning, Father Burke; afternoon, Mozart's Requiem Mass; evening, Father Burke; Mozart's 12th Mass, by choir of fifty voices. Dr. Talley will sing "The Palms." Solo by Professor Bapiste, Forty-third-Street Methodist and Fifty-third-Street Methodist and Baptist Churches will worship with the above Central Church Thanksgiving Day, at 11 A. M.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. A. H. Hazelbaw, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. All are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 53d-st., the Rev. H. H. Birdsall.—At 10:30 A. M., "Self Renounced for the Sake of Others." At 3 P. M., Sabbath-school Missionary meeting. At 7:30 P. M., young people's meeting. At 7:30 P. M., the Rev. D. Read Read, on "The Barren Fig Tree; or, Graduated Responsibility."

MADISON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner 45th-st.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, the Rev. W. R. Davis. Morning subject—"Angels on the Path of Life;" evening—"God's Cure for Trouble." Union Thanksgiving service in Madison-Avenue Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of 59th-st., Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. W. R. Davis.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 53d-st., near 7th-av., the Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., Pastor.—Hours of service, morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30. The Pastor will preach to-morrow. Sunday-school at 2:30 A. M. Week-day meetings on Monday and Wednesday evenings. A cordial welcome to all.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-street Reformed (Dutch) Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow. Service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Wrestle and He Work;" evening—"No Temple in Heaven."

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 59th-st., near 6th-av. and 6th-st., the Rev. Wm. Ivory, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Uses of Discipline." Evening, at 7:45, Mr. Ivory will address a young people's audience—"Four Orders in Life."

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st. We, Howard J. Hood, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. All invited.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 59th-st. Rev. Wm. Ivory, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

MAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam cars to Franklin-square, walk down Second-st. one block, and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av.—Preaching by the Rev. D. D. W. Hodgman, D. D., on Sunday, Nov. 21. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Chapel service on Wednesday evening, at 7:45.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary class this day, 4 o'clock, Rev. Jenny B. Merrill, teacher; Sunday-school conference, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor; no normal class next Thursday. Primary class, this evening, 8 o'clock, West Thirty-fourth-Street Reformed Church, Mr. E. F. Flicker, conductor.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 112 FULTON-st. and No. 52 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. Dr. Parry. Monday evening praise-meeting, and Friday evening prayer-meeting, at 7:45. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING to-day, Madison Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. R. D. Murphy, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—First in America.—No. 44 John-st. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Reed, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Spirit of Power and Love and a Sound Mind." The Sunday-school at 2 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Divine Covenant for the Sinner." Young people's meeting 6:30 P. M. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Rev. Henry Ives, Pastor.—Services 10:30 and 7:30. Baptism in evening. Sunday-school and Bible classes, 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., PASTOR, WILL preach in the Lafayette-Street Baptist Church, corner of Fifth-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PATerson Hall Chapel, No. 302 East 50th-st. Service every Sunday at 3 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Wm. H. Reid.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday Lecture. After-will lecture before the Society, at Chickering Hall, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 21. Doors opened at 10:30; closed at 11 A. M. All interested are invited to attend. Subject—"The Religion of Humility."

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sabbath services: Our Pastor, the Rev. Alfred H. Moment, after an illness of eight months has recovered and will preach a Thanksgiving sermon at 10:30 A. M. At 7:30 the Rev. G. Reid will preach to young men.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 1st and M. ave.—Rev. A. S. Stanford, Pastor, will preach as usual morning and evening. Revival services on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Charles B. Chapin.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT S. HULL, Pastor.
Morning:
MUTUAL SERVICE.
UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF
THE PASTOR.
Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

THANKSGIVING EVENING LITERARY and musical entertainment in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of Robert S. Raymond. Singing by the Misses Smith, (sisters,) Mr. Gus Hopkins, and others. Tickets, 25 cents.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 9th-av.—The Rev. M. S. Terry, D. D., preaches at 10:30; the Pastor, the Rev. C. H. Eaton, at 7:30. Seats free; strangers cordially welcomed.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Morning service at 10:30, preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. A. S. Simpson. In the evening, the Thirty-fifth anniversary of the Sabbath-school Missionary Association.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Booth, will officiate to-morrow. Morning service at 11 o'clock, and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield. Morning: "Is Grave Life beyond the Grave?" Evening: "The Duty of Moral and Christian People in Regard to Our Social Evils."

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 36th-st., Rev. Charles O. Tiffany, Rector.—Services Sunday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnasium; Calisthenics; Dancing. Next term—Classical Department, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Nov. 26.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 55th-st.
As Advanced Class, meeting twice a week is just formed, with lectures on "THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY," by Professor Ramsay, Ph. D.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,431 Broadway, near 43d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 15, primary and academic departments. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department; reopens Sept. 27.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 149 Madison-av.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH and German school for young ladies and children, 216 W. 38th-st., formerly 356 W. 35th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND PAINTing.—PERSONAL DE LUCE, Sherwood Studio Building, No. 58 West 57th-st.

MISS BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, 160 East 83d, 3d term commences Nov. 1.

THE MISSES PRIMER'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 36 EAST 74TH-ST.

MRS. AND MISS STERRE'S SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st., and No. 34 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $300 per year. No extras but music. Winter session opens Jan. 3. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITting for college. Highest references. Address VALE GRADUATE, Box No. 811 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,353 Broadway.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF VARIED experience in teaching desires pupils for private instruction. Apply to W. M., Box No. 17 Times Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. ARBOT IS OPEN for an engagement in French [illegible] week; highest references. Address No. 302 West 32d-st.

DAILY LESSONS WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotch governess; acquirements, English, French, German, and music. Address A. H., No. 40 East 50th-st.

MISS M'DONALD'S ART CLASSES, NO. 14 East 20th-st., third floor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. PRYER and THOMAS PRYER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Loewer, in said district, duly verified, praying that the said bankrupts may be decreed to have obtained their discharge from all debts and claims provable under said acts, and that the 13th day of December, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, be appointed for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1880.
n20-law3w5* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JAMES PARKER and WILFIELD WAGNER, partners, trading under the name and firm of PARKER & WAGNER, of the city of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within three months from date.
OMAR A. JENKS,
Paterson, N. J.
Paterson, 6th, 1880.
n18-law6w8

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RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.
Samples Free!!
On application at the office, or sent by mail on receipt of a three-cent stamp. Try a sample and you will try the Blue. Try the Blue and you will always use it. IT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION. For washing clothes GIVES A BRILLIANT, pure & GENUINE BLUING.
Ask your grocer for it, and taste upon having it.
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Sole agents for the United States and Canada.

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MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
PARIS PATTERN GARMENTS
and those of their own manufacture in Velvet, Silk, Cheviot, Stockinette, Jersey Cloth and Plaids will be offered at
REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

CRAPE VEILS AND TRIMMINGS RENOvated in three hours; color, stiffness, and natural crimps restored. Feathers cleaned and dyed. L. DUBE, No. 1,256 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

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FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; no objection to assist with any other work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl, or would assist in washing. Apply at present employer's, No. 50 East 59th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; has a good plain sewer; City reference. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First class; or will go lady. Call on present employer, No. 38 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAIDS OR NURSES.—BY AN English girl; or service family preferred. Call at No. 10 Bremen-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY an experienced woman in private family; City or country; best City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 344 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,353 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two colored girls; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waiter; both well recommended; no cards. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—EXCELLENT COOK; DO SOME washing and ironing; good bread and biscuit baker; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 37th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; excellent baker; no objection to house work; six years' reference. Call at No. 245 West 30th-st., Room No. 8; no cards.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS French cooking; is a first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 50th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; EXCELlent laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 711 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and ability; no incumbrance; a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unimpeachable reference given and required. Address Mrs. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 45th-st.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two sisters; one to do general house-work and the other as chamber-maid and laundress; both have City reference. Call at No. 551 West 45th-st., ground floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class Swedish girl; can cut and fit; good dressmaker; highest City reference. Call at No. 263 2d-av., first floor, front.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL IN A private family as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; over three years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 227 East 84th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; capable of taking care of an infant; or chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 34th-st., two flights, front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAPABLE to take entire charge of baby from infant or growing child; good references; best City reference. Call at No. 320 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSE; thoroughly understands her business; do plain sewing; reference. Call at No. 343 Pulaski-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a first class; desires immediate employment; highly recommended from last place. Call at No. 1,000 3d-av., entrance 56th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 36th-st., [illegible] No. 7.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—AS A first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City reference from last place. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., first floor, front.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS BY the week; City reference. Address M. G., No. 413 West 18th-st., third floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS BY THE DAY or week; City reference. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.; rear, one flight up.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A RE spectable colored woman; by the dozen or week. Call or address No. 139 West 26th-st., basement.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN who corresponds English, German, and Danish, understands double entry book-keeping, and is a good judge of butter, cheese, &c., desires to make an engagement. Favorable opportunity for advancement is offered. Address John Hansen, No. 47 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MALES.

BUTLER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A PLACE for his first-class butler; single man, 30 years of age; is willing and obliging; can take charge of any kind of parties; speaks good English; highly recommended. Address Lepoltevin, Box No. 344 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,353 Broadway.

BUTLER.—AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGH-ly experienced, with six years' personal reference, wishes a place. Address A. B., Box No. 250 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,353 Broadway.

BUTLER.—IS STRICTLY TEMPERATE AND understands his business; is highly recommended by present employer. Call, for two days, or address Butler, No. 603 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—ENGLISH; AGED 30; married; no family; understands care of gentleman's horses; very best testimonials as a coachman; reliable man; City or country. Call or address C. Weston, No. 147 East 40th-st.

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FLORIST.—IN A FLORAL ESTABLISHMENT; thoroughly understands the business; also groom; single man preferred. Address Thomas W. Burford, Box No. 785, Bridgeport, Conn.

FURNACE-MAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN would attend to furnace for private families; first-class City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,353 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—FIRST CLASS; by a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect relating to the forcing of all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; also the laying out of new places or the remodeling of old; is reliable, honest, sober, industrious, and not afraid of work; has the best of City references to prove the same. Address J. H., Box 810 Times Office.

JANITOR OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED man in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call or address 156 West 26th-st., rear.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant, in a small private family; has first-class references. Address Waiter, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,353 Broadway.

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MALE AND FEMALE HELP ALWAYS ON hand; no charge. 150 East 43d-st., SHERMAN'S French Boarding-house.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands English and French cooking thoroughly; must have the best City references. Call at No. 711 6th-av. between 10 and 12 this morning.

BOY WANTED—ONE LIVING WITH PARENTS preferred. Address 20 corn Broadway, STOCK BROKER, Box No. 1,284 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANcey Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. KUNDTH, late of the City of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of business, No. 479 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, or before the fourth day of December next. Dated New-York, June 4, 1880.
CHARLES SCHLEIER, Executor.
HENRY J. STOUTENBURGH, Attorney for Executor, 19 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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METHODS OF ECONOMIZING

FIVE STATE SENATORS TRYING TO DISCOVER THEM.

THE QUESTION OF FEES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS—THREE BUREAUS THAT MAY BE CONSOLIDATED—POLITICS AND ITS EFFECTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PARKS.

The Senate special committee on the subject of Municipal retrenchment and the improvement of the public service continued its investigation yesterday, and attracted a large attendance of office-holders and citizens. Senators McCarthy, Strahan, Mills, Baker, and Bixby were present. At the session of the committee held on Tuesday Col. George Bliss made a statement to the effect that the Civil Justices were still charging and retaining unlawfully fees for the issuance of summonses in landlord and tenant or summary dispossession proceedings; that at a meeting held by them at the Metropolitan Hotel last Summer, in view of the prohibition placed on such retention of fees by the new Code, they resolved that thereafter they would discontinue the collection of "fees *as such*," with the words "as such" underlined in the resolutions, and that the fees in some form were still collected by an attaché of the court, whose employment or appointment was not authorized by law, and were not paid into the City Treasury. Civil Justice Frederick G. Gedney, of the Eighth District Court, was called as a witness yesterday. He testified at some length, but his testimony was, throughout, to the effect that he did not know of the existence of the practice charged by Col. Bliss. He said no such fees were charged, demanded, or collected in his court to his knowledge; the City Marshals might charge exorbitant or illegal fees, because, as they depended entirely on fees for their compensation, they were apt to acquire all they could get, but if such were the case, he did not know of it; in any event the Marshals were not subject to his appointment or control; they were appointed by the City, and detailed to the various courts; a complete record was kept of all cases that were tried before him, and there were no fees or perquisites retained by the court; all fees received were paid by the Clerk into the City Treasury; there was an independent clerk attached to the court who was not paid by the City, and who supervised the Marshals' business, but no illegal fees were permitted to be received by him; witness was in Europe last Summer during the Justices' meeting was held.

Henry G. Leask, Clerk of the same court, was also examined. He testified that he had no knowledge of the collection or retention of illegal fees for any of the business done in the court; it was his business to receive the papers of the court, and, at stated intervals, to pass them over to the City, which he did promptly; the witness here exhibited a statement of the monthly returns paid to the City Treasury by him, and he claimed that these returns showed that his returns of such fees collected averaged higher than the amounts returned by the same court in former years.

The witness also presented a copy of a resolution which, he said, was the resolution of the Judges passed last Summer, and referred to by Col. Bliss. It read as follows:

"That the attention of the Corporation Counsel be placed to this, and that the Justice of the several district courts instruct their Clerks not to collect any fees in summary proceedings until their right and title to the same shall have been decided by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Senator McCarthy asked the witness if there was any person kept or tolerated about the court who received illegal fees or who did illegal work for the Clerk. Mr. Leask said there was not.

Senator Strahan expressed the opinion that the committee was probably got hold of the wrong court, for if such illegal practices prevailed, it appeared that Justice Gedney's court was an exception.

Mr. Joseph Binnenthal, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, a division of the Department of Public Works, was the next witness. He said it was the business of the bureau to clear the streets of unauthorized or illegal incumbrances; the class of authorized incumbrances were those that were with or on the sidewalks of the streets and erected under authority or permission of the Permit Bureau of the Mayor's office; the Bureau of Incumbrances acted mainly in cases where complaint was made of an incumbrance, but its powers were very much restricted by the small amount of appropriation made for the bureau, which was $9,000; in case an illegal incumbrance was erected even under authority of a permit, the Bureau of Incumbrances would remove it at the City's expense; about 15,000 vehicles, which stand in the streets, have no licenses; witness believed that all the duties of granting permits and City licenses, and of supervising them, as well, could be done in a single bureau, instead of in the three bureaus now having jurisdiction, and that one-half of the present force would be saved; there were a great many of the nuisances complained of on Tuesday last by Mr. Henry Moore, being the accumulation of wagons and trucks standing in the streets day and night in front of private residences; one of the chief causes of the existence of the nuisance was the fact that in many cases a single policeman owned five or six trucks and wagons, and stabled them all in the streets.

William H. Neilson, ex-President of the Board of Education, was next called. He said that during his Presidency the Board had made many steady efforts to adjust the salaries in the department on a proper basis, but he found that he could effect but little, because the matter was so complicated with politics and outside influence; during the time the offices were made to depend directly under Mayor Havemeyer an attempt was made to adjust salaries, but from a complication of causes the matter died in the hands of a committee of the board; he thought the aggregate of the salaries paid in the department was large, and that under a proper revision they might be reduced; he thought that in some instances the salary paid to Principals—$3,000 each—was too large; in discriminating in this matter he would pay the larger salary to those who had the most important charge under them; some of the large expenditures for salary were brought about by the introduction of personal motives; to illustrate, a Commissioner in some case might have a protégé whose salary he desired to increase; it would not be practicable to do this, because it would be unfair to other teachers; as to Principals, and to bridge the difficulty it might be resolved to increase the salaries of all, so as to carry the point in favor of the one or two protégés; that might lead to an aggregate increase of as much as $100,000.

Chairman McCarthy asked if that was ever done, and the witness said in his opinion it had been in some instances. There was no disguising the fact that politics exerted some influence in these matters through the old system of School Trustees, whose breath of life hung upon their power in these matters. Since the Mayor had been given absolute power in the appointment of Commissioners, and they had the sole power and responsibility for the Trustees, this matter had been improved.

Senator Strahan asked if that was ever done, and if the change was made to that system. Mr. Neilson said that at first it did, but it did not continue. The larger part of the expense of the department was for payment of salaries. He would favor the reduction on a safe and proper principle of the compensation of the teachers. He thought that as fast as new teachers were employed they should be put on reduced salaries, such as hundreds of applicants were able to live on and willing to receive. It was a serious question in his mind as to how much of a premium or gratuity the City ought to pay for services beyond what the services desired could be obtained for. He thought the City should pay for services on the principle that a business man paid his employes, so long as they were fair living rates. He knew a good deal about the Normal College. It was a very pretty affair, very pleasing to the eye and the senses, but it was, regarded as a part of the system of education, a superfluity.

Col. Henry G. Stebbins was next sworn. He said he was formerly for several years President of the Department of Parks, and had always thought that the great cause of the expense of that department grew out of its fusion into our political system; he believed that with a single Commissioner the expenses might be reduced, because the demands and exactions of the Boards would be diminished; there was the appearance of large patronage where, in fact, there should be none; all employment in the parks should be based on the business principle of employing just such services as were needed; without regard to politics; the whole of Central Park was a scheme and work of art, and should be administered as such in the hands of a responsible and gifted person; he could not suggest how it might be taken from the control or influence of politics unless the general sense of this committee recognized and suggested it; he was decidedly in favor of a single head for the Park, with all the powers consolidated and vested in him; the original difficulty of perfecting the detail of the Park system was past, and it was now only a matter of administration; three of the four Commissioners served without pay, but each of them had an equal share of the patronage to dispense, and the matter could not be carried on at all unless they got their share; his general recommendation covering the whole Park administration was to get it out of the control of politics," and that the work could go ahead in the direction of perfection and economy; the whole plan should be carried out with an eye to its original design and intent.

Dr. Hall, an ex-Park Commissioner, asked Col. Stebbins if he did not think that the whole administration of the Park system could be better carried on if the Department had never been embarrassed with, and were now relieved from the work which had been imposed on it by laying out the new streets, putting in sewers and kindred work in the annexed district of this City, which work was properly in the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works. Col. Stebbins said he had always regarded the imposition of that work on the Department of Parks as a great evil, it was foreign to the original plans and intent of the department; the work was not of the same or even of a kindred order, and by increasing the patronage of the department in the matter of employment it introduced politics into the service and made the department the prey to some extent of politicians.

At the close of Col. Stebbins's examination the committee went into executive session and then adjourned until Tuesday next, in order to give some of the witnesses from the interior of the State a chance to visit their homes. In the executive session a discussion was held as to the form and direction of inquiry to be pursued at the coming sessions, and it was determined to make the investigation a thorough one, embracing all of the City departments.

NOT GILLETT'S BODY.

The body of an unknown drowned man, about 45 years of age, dressed in dark ribbed pantaloons, blue dark overcoat, dark coat and vest, white woolen undershirt and drawers, and brown shoes, and eastern, was found in the water at Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday, and removed to the Morgue at Stapleton. Deceased had brown hair and moustache, and was about five feet seven inches in height. The fact that the body had been in the water for seven days only was determined that it might be that of Andrew J. Gillen, the murderer of Mary Sizerson. Gillen, however, was only 24 years of age, was five feet eight inches in height, had very light hair, moustache, and a light growth of side-whiskers, and wore light-colored pantaloons. His general appearance was so boyish that he could hardly be regarded as more than 25 years of age under any circumstances.

GEN. WARREN ON THE STAND.

RECALLED FOR FURTHER STATEMENTS ABOUT FIVE FORKS.

The Warren Court of Inquiry continued its sessions in the Army Building yesterday. Before hearing further evidence, Major Gardner, on behalf of Gen. Sheridan, and Mr. Stickney, Gen. Warren's counsel, pledged themselves that no new points should be introduced to lengthen the already sufficiently protracted inquiry. J. H. Blackmore, of No. 818 Greene-avenue, Brooklyn, was the first witness. He was Second Lieutenant of Ordnance on the staff of Gen. Ransom (Confederate) at Five Forks, and corroborated the general testimony as to the severity of the fighting in the Sidnor field.

Gen. Warren then took the stand for the second time since the commencement of the case. He stated his rank as that of Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, on indefinite leave of absence; at the battle of Five Forks he was Major-General of Volunteers commanding the Fifth Army Corps. He had command of that corps from the 29d of March, 1864. He received his commission as Major-General after the battle of Gettysburg, and was placed in temporary command of the Second Corps; after that he commanded the Fifth Corps until after the battle of Five Forks. On March 31," said the General, "Griffin was relieved by Miles at about daylight, near Gravelly Run. At 8:15 A. M. I sent Ayres a sketch of our intended operations; I also sent copies of the map to Gen. Humphreys and Gen. Meade. The photographed map in the hands of the officers was incorrect; in using that map Ayres was misled. I first went toward the front that morning at 10 o'clock. As I crossed the branch of Gravelly Run I heard firing, and on marching to the top of the hill I saw that Gen. Ayres had been repulsed. The bridge at Gravelly Run was in an unfinished condition, and horses and wagons could not cross it. The bridge was some sixty feet wide. Most of our men were at work making the roads passable, and it was impossible to get tools to the front. The dispatch from Gen. Meade dated 10:40 was received an hour later. My Chief of Staff received it. I was out in the field with the men fighting. Just previous to Ayres attacking, I had prepared to to take up a line that we could intrench, and allow the works to be built in my rear. My troops were as close together as the nature of the country would permit. I had also to support Gen. Humphreys, having received orders to that effect from Gen. Meade. Each corps was operating by itself; at any time they operated simultaneously it was by accident. As soon as we had arrested the enemy's advance, I intended to cross the stream and move in solid mass, at 1:45 P. M. I did not know then that Humphrey's movement had proved successful. Only a single division of the Fifth Corps was driven back, not the whole, as was erroneously stated in some of the papers.

"I had a full and earnest conversation with Gen. Sheridan at the meeting with him on April 1. I thought I understood exactly what he wished me to do; we were talking 10 or 15 minutes. While the troops were forming I remained in front, until the formation was completed, at 4 P. M. I was still engaged in the work of formation. That done, I dismounted and sent instructions where I thought they were needed, and then sent a sketch of the plan of attack to Gen. Sheridan. When Sheridan and his escort passed I was dismounted alongside the road. Sheridan was on the other side of the road, perhaps 20 feet away. There were groups of officers around. The brigade and division commanders were occasionally conferring with me. I may have taken a seat on a log, but not for a long time. There was no substantial break in our line of troops. Sheridan was where he could see everything. As soon as Ayres reported himself prepared, the whole body moved as though it had been one regiment. I moved in the centre of the column until I discovered the next position of the enemy, when I ordered a change in that direction, each brigade to wheel to right angles and halt till another came in line. The movement of Ayres and Crawford was simultaneous. Sheridan had nothing to do with putting the corps in motion, except to tell me what to do. I remember Sheridan's escort being in front of us, and asked to have it sent back to the rear in order that it might not be in the way of our troops; this was just before we moved. Only one diagram of the plan of attack was prepared. Griffin's division made no halt coming from Gravelly Run Church. I never made a remark about making a plan to protect myself against my division commander. The first time I drew out a plan of formation I was told that the whole corps in line of battle. We crossed the Gillian field in marching order, not on the double quick, for I remember that my horse went faster than the men. I received the order relieving me in the forward part of the Sidnor field. The only time I was out of Five Forks was after I was relieved. I wasn't on the White Oak road east of the Forks until after the engagement was over. It was 7 P. M. when I received the order relieving me; I remember noting the time, by my watch. I don't remember seeing Gen. Sheridan. After the middle of the Gillian field toward the north end, I saw Gen. Custer passing westerly or northerly. That was the most advanced point I reached. We were then ahead of any cavalry. Custer afterward came up and passed me on the road. I don't say that I would give Sheridan so many minutes to reconsider his action. Sheridan didn't say 'Now, swing around your right and we've got them.'"

A question by Mr. Stickney as to whether the witness had done his whole duty in obeying Gen. Sheridan's orders on that day was objected to by Major Gardner on the ground that the witness should be judged by his actions. The question, Major Gardner contended, was a leading one, and altogether improper. Gen. Warren put a stop to the discussion by saying that he was willing to stand by his deeds." Mr. Stickney also endeavored to put in evidence a private letter written by Gen. Griffin to Gen. Warren in relation to the orders and manœuvres of April 1. Major Gardner, in behalf of Gen. Sheridan, objected on the ground that the letter was not in any sense an official communication, and the court decided not to receive it.

The cross-examination by Major Gardner was ably and skillfully conducted, but elicited no new points of especial interest. The witness testified that he first knew that Miles was relieved and Griffin posted on March 31. He received his first actual knowledge of the fact at 10 A. M., when he found Griffin posted. He had sent Griffin the substance of Meade's 9:45 P. M. dispatch to put Ayres on his right and reinforce him sufficiently to meet an attack. Ayres did advance with a small force and was attacked by the enemy in force. Crawford's division also retreated. They went back to Gravelly Run Branch, where Griffin had prepared a line of retreat. He did not think Griffin was near enough to Ayres and Crawford to stem the retreat. It was not advisable in such cases to have the reserve too close to the retreating divisions. The witness was borne back with Crawford's and Ayres's divisions. When he said that he was with the troops fighting, he meant with Griffin's troops. He thought he saw the retreat of Miles, but didn't make out whether he moved against the enemy's flank or rear. He was five minutes making a sketch of the plan of attack, he made three or four manifold sheets. Gen. Ayres didn't wheel; he took what in battalion drill would be called a left turn. After ordering Gen. Crawford to wheel on a pivot, he might have sent word to him to push on. After Ayres went to the left he went to the left of Crawford's division. In answer to Major Gardner's questions the witness admitted that a pamphlet published by himself in vindication of his conduct, in December, 1868, contained some details of movements which it had been since established had not taken place. He had been misled by official reports of Crawford's position which had since turned out to be incorrect. Sheridan's 3 o'clock dispatch he did not receive until 4:30 P. M.

After the submission of further extracts from official reports the court adjourned to-day, when Gen. Warren will have his evidence read over to him. The summing up will not take place till January, there being 4,800 pages of evidence for the counsel on both sides to read.

THE CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Republican Central Campaign Club held its monthly meeting last evening in Clarendon Hall, Sheridan Shook in the chair. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, on the part of the Executive Committee, recommended that the organization be continued as a permanent body, and that its name be changed to the Republican Central Club of the City and County of New-York. This was unanimously adopted, and also a motion to call primaries for the election of delegates to the Central Campaign Club, to be held on the evening of Dec. 8, the polls to be open from 7:30 until 9 o'clock P. M. On the 10th of December the elected delegates will meet in Clarendon Hall. Judge Dittenhoefer next offered a resolution in which it was stated that the club could point with satisfaction to its share in achieving the glorious result of the recent election, and congratulated the American people upon the triumphant election of Garfield and Arthur. Mr. C. M. Fullman offered an additional resolution that the thanks of the club be tendered to the committee, of which the Hon. B. F. Manierre was Chairman, for the efficient work they had contributed toward the success of the campaign. In supporting his resolution Mr. Fullman said: "In the middle of the Gillian field toward the north end, I saw Gen. Custer passing westerly or northerly. That was the most advanced point I reached. We were then ahead of any cavalry. Custer afterward came up and passed me on the road. I don't say that I would give Sheridan so many minutes to reconsider his action. Sheridan didn't say 'Now, swing around your right and we've got them.'" which is insufficient.

"My objection to this," said Mayor Cooper, "is that the appropriation for this purpose made last year was $60,000, and I think this sum is amply sufficient. When that appropriation was made I stated that I would not vote for any additional sum, and it was understood and agreed that $60,000 was not to be exceeded."

Alderman Morris called the Mayor's attention to the minutes of a meeting of the board held last year, showing that Mr. Cooper then voted for similar transfers.

Kelly woke up again. "Yes," he growled, "I said the Mayor ought to be consistent. The Controller tells the truth. The Mayor is not consistent."

No reply was made, and the resolution was adopted by the votes of Messrs. Kelly, Morris and Wheeler. The Controller called up still another transfer resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of $1,884 76 be and the same is hereby transferred from the appropriation made to the Police Department for the year 1879, entitled "Contingent Expenses," which is in excess of the amount required for the purposes or objects thereof, to the appropriation made to the same department for the year 1879, entitled "Contingent Expenses," which is insufficient.

The Mayor moved that this be laid over, and the Police Commissioners be asked to furnished a statement showing why the transfer was necessary. As usual, the motion was lost, and then, by the usual vote, the resolution was adopted. As Kelly had by this time vented enough spite for one day, he moved that the board adjourn, and to this motion no opposition was made.

After the board had adjourned, Mayor Cooper stated that the additional $1,800 asked for for salaries in the Controller's office would, if expended, make the salaries of that department $5,500 greater than in any year since 1878, and over $16,000 greater than in the latter year. The Controller, he said, was steadily increasing the salary expenses in his department, and the figures would show. The same thing was true, he added, in the matter of expenses for cleaning markets. In regard to the Police Department transfer the Mayor said that he voted for a similar transfer last year, but the last was the first in which he had ever voted for such a transfer necessary this year, and it was expressly understood that none should be asked for. In support of his statements the Mayor gave out the following figures:

SALARIES.

—Department Finances— Appropriated.	Spent.	—Cleaning Markets— Appropriated.	Spent.
1873..... $270,000	$268,878	$25,000	$23,356
1874..... 270,000	268,602	23,068	23,068
1875..... 225,000	221,259	20,000	20,230
1876..... 180,000	178,565	20,000	18,854
1877..... 180,000	162,855	20,000	14,841
1878..... 175,000	167,603	20,000	19,146
1879..... 160,000	150,904	25,000	24,367
1880..... 190,000	*134,494	25,000	*19,089

*To Sept. 30.

GOOD WORK BY LADIES.

A meeting of the Women's National Relief Association, of which Mrs. M. R. Waite, wife of the Chief-Justice of the United States, is President, was held in the Twenty-second Regiment armory, on Thursday evening, to devise ways and means of providing cots, blankets, clothing, and food restoratives for persons rescued from shipwreck by the life-saving crews, and sheltered at the life-saving stations. Mrs. Gabriel Kent, Mrs. Judge Monell, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Dr. Hackley, and others were present. Letters communicatory of the work were read from the Hon. S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-saving Service; Admiral Porter and others. It was decided to hold a meeting on Monday evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. A paper will then be read by an employe of the Life-saving Service, who has been sent on by the department at Washington to confer with the ladies engaged in the work.

MR. MOODY PRAYING WITH A BISHOP.

In the course of his Friday evening lecture-talk last night, Mr. Beecher said that it was sometimes necessary to be importunate in supplicating favors of God. What he meant by being importunate he illustrated by the following story about the evangelist Moody. When Moody was in Chicago preaching among the lower orders of the Irish, he was set upon and abused heartily. The people used to throw stones at him, hoot him, call him names, &c., until finally he began to get tired of it and determined to see the Bishop. He accordingly went to the Bishop's house, knocked, and tried to get in, but the people inside, on one pretext or another, refused to admit him. Moody was a determined man, and made up his mind that he would get in in spite of them. So he called regularly every day, and when he had knocked and been refused admittance he quietly down on the doorstep and waited. He did this day after day, until crowds began to gather, and finally he was told to come inside, and was admitted into the Bishop's presence. "Bishop," he said, respectfully, "I am trying to civilize your people, to make them clean and neat and honest and industrious, and instead of listening to me they stone me and call me names. Now, I want you to put a stop to this." And to this the Bishop replied: "Moody, you are a good God-fearing, praying man, though you are a Catholic Bishop, and the result was that he and Moody got down on their knees and prayed. Moody prayed first and the Bishop following him. Moody said he never heard a sweeter prayer than the Bishop's. When they got through and rose up the Bishop said quietly to Moody, "I don't think my people will trouble you any more"—and they did not. "Now, that," said Mr. Beecher, "that sitting down on the doorstep, day after day, until he forced them to let him in, that's what I call being importunate."

ELEVATED RAILWAY CHANGES.

TWO HUNDRED EMPLOYES DISCHARGED—SAVING MONEY TO PAY TAXES.

The new Board of Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company have evidently come to the conclusion that their best course is to pay their taxes in the City without recourse to further litigation, although the Directors refuse directly to acknowledge that this is so. At a recent meeting they adopted a resolution requiring General Manager Hain to endeavor to economize in the running expenses of the company to an extent sufficient to meet these taxes, estimated at $300,000 a year, and they agreed to give him full and exclusive control of the details and not to hamper him with a supervisory committee, as had been customary under the former regime. Col. Hain at once went to work to carry out the purposes of the resolution, and it is announced that he has already effected a reduction of $900 per day in the expenses of the company. To accomplish this he has discharged Superintendent Cunderonk, of the West Side lines; Superintendent Stewart, of the East Side lines; Station Inspector Carnes, of the Second-avenue line; Station Inspector Metzger, of the Ninth-avenue line, and 200 repair-shop mechanics and laborers, firemen, guards, clerks, and station men. Col. Hain himself hereafter to assume the duties not only of General Manager but of Superintendent of both divisions. One station inspector will have to look after both the lines of each division; the coaling stations, repair shops, and offices of the several roads are to be consolidated; fewer guards are to be employed on the trains, and wherever it is found that an employe's services can be dispensed with, or that one man can do the work heretofore performed by two men, a permanent vacancy is to be created at once.

It is not intended to reduce the compensation of those who are retained, and the Directors say that no changes are contemplated which will in any way impair the efficiency of the service, though how to maintain this and secure the necessary reduction of nearly $1,000 per day is a problem which Col. Hain does not yet see his way clear to solve. The gentleman proposes to make up in part for the decrease in the number of employes by a gradual elevation of the standard of efficiency. To accomplish this he purposes to ignore hereafter entirely the recommendations of politicians desirous of providing places for their constituents, and accept only such applicants as may in his judgment be qualified by experience or special aptitude for the various positions in his gift. As Col. Hain is an old railroad manager, with a reputation for successful and economic administration, the Directors have no doubt that in this way a considerable reduction in the expenses will be effected. Another measure of economy determined upon by Col. Hain is to stop the running of the Ninth and Second avenue trains after 8 P. M., beginning on Monday next. The service will be performed as at present. The branch to the City Hall will be continued for the present up to midnight, as now, and no change will be made in the service on the Sixth and Third avenue lines, except that after 8 P. M. the trains on the latter road will run both to the City Hall and to the Battery, as heretofore, and thereafter direct to the Battery. These changes will be officially announced to-day.

LONG HOURS ON STREET CARS.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS MADE BY EIGHTH-AVENUE DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.

The average number of hours which the drivers and conductors of the Eighth-avenue car line are required to be at their posts are between 16 and 17 a day. If they live at any distance from the stables at Eighth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, considerable extra time is consumed in going to and from their homes, and their hours for sleep are reduced in consequence. There are men on the road who can secure only five or six hours sleep under the most favorable circumstances. They are at work at 6 A. M., and it is 11 o'clock at night before they unhitch their horses and end their day's work. These hours are so extremely unnatural that every other week the drivers are compelled to ask for leave of absence for a few days in which to recuperate. The approach of cold weather and the knowledge of their sufferings last Winter, although the Winter was an unusually open one, have impelled them to petition the company for a decrease in the length of their time of labor and a corresponding reduction in the amount of wages. Before the fire in which the company's stables were leveled to the ground, the time-tables were made out so that each conductor and driver made seven trips a day between Vesey and Fifty-ninth streets, for which each received $1 54. Their wages have been increased twice then, and now they receive $2 a day and make an additional trip. They have lived through a year with these increased hours of labor and their sufferings are becoming unendurable. Under the seven-trip system they worked 10 hours a day. The petition which they placed before Superintendent Wilson last week asks that the seven-trip system be re-established, and that the rate of wages be $1 75.

The petition was signed by about 800 men, only three of whom refused to append their signatures, and these three, it is said, being actuated by the notion that they would imperil their positions. The petition has not yet been acted upon. Superintendent Wilson, who is regarded as a friend by almost every man on the road, said yesterday that he should, as a matter of course, do whatever he could to lessen the hardships of the men. The company were about to make some changes, and it was quite probable that a renewal of the seven-trip time-table would be one of them. He recognized the fact that there was a little grumbling among his men as on any other line in the City, and that their present hours would undermine the strongest constitutions. It is only fair to this company to say that the men repudiate the statements made in the petition concerning the severe restrictions are placed upon their movements, either when on or off duty. A dozen drivers with whom a reporter conversed yesterday said they had no fault to find with their general treatment. They thought that by adding eight more cars to their rolling stock the company could readily grant the petition. Of Superintendent Wilson nothing but the kindest remarks were made. The men say they will strengthen their petition by appointing a committee of half a dozen of their number to wait on the Superintendent and discuss the subject with him.

THE OLD ELEVENTH WARD BELL.

CELEBRATING THE RECASTING AND RE-ERECTION OF IT—ITS HISTORY.

The Mechanics' Bell Association of the Eleventh Ward held a meeting in Temperance Hall, No. 70 Avenue D, last evening, at which the report of the committee appointed to erect the new bell at the foot of Fourth-street was made. The original Mechanics' Bell was erected by the mechanics of the ward at the foot of Stanton-street, in 1834, when the ten-hour system of work was first adopted. The workmen refused to answer the bell of the "bosses," and procured one of their own, which they hired a man to ring for them. It was rung four times a day, at 6 o'clock in the morning, at 12 noon, and at 6 P. M., except during the short days of Winter, when it was rung at sunset. In 1844 the original bell was cast into a larger one, more metal being added, and erected on Lewis-street, between Fifth and Sixth. Here it remained until 1878, when the ship-yards of the ward had passed away, and the swarms of mechanics which had formerly made that locality one of the most prosperous in the City, had become scattered. In 1873 the bell was removed to the foot of Fourth-street. It had become a necessity to the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, who regulated their clocks by it, and was jealously guarded by the mechanics who owned it. About two months ago the old bell cracked, and the Mechanics' Bell Association was formed to raise sufficient money to recast it. The officers of the association were: William Douglass, President; Edward Moynihan, Secretary, and William Jacques, Treasurer.

The meeting last evening was one of rejoicing. The new bell cast from the wreck of the old one, was erected at the foot of Fourth-street about a week ago, and the committee which attended to the work made its final report last night, and was discharged. The amount raised by subscriptions was $305, contributed by 270 persons. The recasting of the bell cost $180, and the work connected with its erection and repairs to the tower amounted to $104 04, leaving a balance in the hands of the committee of $76 96. This was appropriated by the association to paying the bell-ringer, at the rate of $4 a month. This business being disposed of, A. B. Moynihan exhibited the plan of a scroll, bearing the names of all the subscribers, a gilt representation of the bell, and devices emblematic of ship-building and the different branches of mechanical industry, which he proposed to have lithographed as a memento of the recasting of the bell, provided a sufficient number of subscribers could be obtained. Over a hundred names were given in at once, and the lithograph will be produced.

The committee, consisting of Ellis Mechervey, W. Moynihan, Francis Ferry, John Quinz, and Peter Haulenbeek, was appointed to draw up a petition to Congress asking that some means be devised to restore the ship-building industry of the Eleventh Ward. The association was then made permanent by a unanimous vote, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to speech-making and singing, in which several aged citizens participated, including Austin Edwards, Richard H. Bishop, Peter Haulenbeek, Frank Clark, and Philip Birmingham.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE JUDGE APPOINTED.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19.—Isaac N. Hodgdon, of Franklin, was to-day appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by the Governor and Council in place of George A. Bingham, resigned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Sub-Treasury purchased $188,000 fs of 1880 yesterday at Secretary Sherman's figures.

The Grand Jury took no action in relation to the Philp case yesterday, and adjourned over to Tuesday next.

The annual reception and ball of the William Rothschild Association takes place to-morrow evening in Irving Hall.

Ann Fitzpatrick, aged 58, was killed last night by falling from a fire-escape on the fourth story of No. 507 East Thirteenth-street.

The Purim Association will give their ball this year at the Academy of Music early in March, for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The special Treasury Agents seized yesterday 20 cases of smuggled Chinese curios belonging to the crew of the ship Columbia, from Yokohama.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver a lecture, to-morrow evening, at the Church of the Messiah, on "The Life and Services of Lucretia Mott."

Prof. Dundon, of the Normal College, will deliver a lecture on "Oliver Goldsmith and His Times," for the benefit of the poor, in Harlem Temple, to-morrow evening.

This evening Miss Etelka Gerster, of her Majesty's opera, will parade at the Floral Temple in the Fair of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Capt. Drew, of the ship Clarissa P. Carver, which arrived from Hollo yesterday, reports that on Sept. 17 a Swedish seaman named John F. Inglisen died and the remains were buried at sea.

A decree of absolute divorce in favor of Ida Elizabeth Allen and against Theodore Allen, who is well known among "sporting" men, was granted by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met in Mayor Cooper's office at 1 o'clock yesterday, and resolved to authorize Controller Kelly to issue $100,000 in dock bonds for the requirements of the Dock Department.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered an indictment for forgery against Stephen C. Broadwell, arrested for having in his possession counterfeit notes of the Spanish Bank of Havana. The accused will be arraigned at an early day.

The Teachers' Association will give a Thanksgiving reception and grand concert in Steinway Hall on next Saturday evening. There will be an orchestra of 35 pieces, under the direction of W. G. Dietrich. Levy, the cornet soloist, will take part in the concert.

James McCarthy, aged 13, who says he lives at No. 244 Madison-street, pleaded guilty, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, to having robbed Henry Kirby, of No. 90 Monroe-street, of his watch, and Felix, money. Recorder Smyth sent him to State Prison for five years.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is now 23,344,066 bushels, against 21,760,585 bushels on Nov. 6, and 29,848,144 bushels on Nov. 15, 1879. The visible supply of corn is 15,499,430 bushels, against 17,382,861 bushels on Nov. 6, and 11,156,511 bushels on Nov. 15, 1879.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday, Mr. Crowley, Superintendent of Telegraph, reported that he could not conduct the department efficiently with less than five operators. He has only four operators at present. There are 75 miles of Police telegraph lines, 88 telegraphing machines, 71 telephones, and 480 cranks. Twelve thousand messages are sent over the wires every month.

On Friday evening next Mr. George Vandenhoff, the distinguished reader, will give one of his attractive entertainments in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The first part of the programme will consist of scenes of Shakespeare; the second part, poetry, serious and humorous; the third part, "The Pecksniff Family at Home," and the "Banquet at Todgers's."

Some uneasiness having been felt on the Produce Exchange yesterday in regard to the effect of the cold snap on the canals, President Parker telegraphed an inquiry to Superintendent of Public Works Durcher and received a reply to the effect that no delays had been reported, and none were expected unless the ice should form so thick that extra men and means will be furnished when needed.

"Reades" is informed that none of the Presidential candidates—or more accurately speaking, none of the sets of Presidential Electors—has a majority of the popular votes cast at the recent election. It is as yet impossible to give the popular vote for President, but the totals will probably turn out to be close to those given in THE TIMES heretofore, showing a plurality for the Garfield Electors of about 80,000 votes.

The friends of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless are invited to the Home, No. 20 East Thirtieth-street and No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Thanksgiving Day. Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock. The Home has sheltered during the year 944 inmates, young and old, and has indirectly assisted over 10,000 persons. The society has no endowment, and is dependent for its support almost entirely upon the voluntary gifts of the public.

Henry Brinkheimer, 50 years old, a uniformed and itinerant musician, began to play on a brass trumpet in front of the boarding-house No. 2 Greenwich-street, yesterday. The proprietor, George Miller, came out and remonstrated and ordered him to go away. They got into a dispute, and Brinkheimer struck Miller in the head, knocking him in the head, fracturing his jaw and knocking four teeth down his throat. The musician was arrested, and in the Tombs Court, yesterday, was committed by Justice Duffy to await the result of Miller's injuries.

While Daniel Davis, of No. 171 Clinton-street, was walking in the Bowery on Thursday night, in company with his brother, Aaron, some one cried out insulting remarks to Aaron, who replied in kind. A crowd of 40 or 50 men and boys from the people who were jeering, and the next instant a pistol shot rang in the air. Daniel Davis fell unconscious to the sidewalk. He had been shot in the cheek. The crowd who had been jeering took to their heels, but one of their number, Henry Mesmer, pursued Aaron Davis and finally captured. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he was held for felonious assault. Davis lies in Bellevue Hospital in a low condition.

The officers of the American Union Telegraph Company yesterday denied that any action has been taken on the part of that company toward laying two new cables between Europe and America as reported by cable. They said, however, that should the new French cable company, with which they have been in relations, enter the pool with the old companies, as seems likely, they might be forced to protect themselves in some such way. When asked regarding an authoritative statement that Mr. Jay Gould has asked the Messrs. Simon Brothers for an estimate of the cost of constructing one cable, they answered that they had nothing to say concerning what any individual might have done on his personal responsibility.

BROOKLYN.

Ninety-nine cases of diphtheria, 27 of which have proved fatal, have been reported at the Board of Health during the first five days of this week.

For failing to report a case of scarletina, which he had been called to attend, Dr. Herbert Fearn, of No. 193 Clermont-avenue, was fined $20 yesterday.

A horse owned by Frederick Collier, and said to be worth $1,500, ran away in Flatbush-avenue Thursday evening, and, coming into collision with a truck, fell and broke his neck.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, member-elect from the Third Congressional District, presided on Thursday evening at the twenty-second anniversary of the Sunday-school of the Lee-Avenue Baptist Church, of which he is Pastor.

The Rev. W. F. Crafts, Pastor of the Congregational Church of Christian Endeavor, in the Eastern District, will to-morrow evening deliver a sermon upon the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, which he witnessed in Europe during the past Summer.

William Reuss, who beats the bass-drum in a band, being sued in the City Court for $20,000 damages because of his failure to marry Miss Teresa Schmidt, of No. 958 Ellery-street, admits the promise to marry, but enters the plea that promises are made to be kept if convenient.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Gilbert rendered the following decrees: Josephine Meyer divorced from Otto Meyer, and Daniel G. Boyd from Catharine H. Boyd, both on the ground of infidelity. The divorce of Elizabeth Flock from Stephen A. Flock, secured by default, was set aside on the ground of fraud.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County adjourned yesterday morning till Monday, Nov. 29. They have a number of cases yet to dispose of.

The contest of the last will and testament of Alonzo Beekman, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, has been abandoned, and was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Owen T. Coffin.

Coroner Hyler, of Port Chester, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at New-Rochelle, touching the death of Richard Moran, who was found fatally injured on the tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, a little east of the Mount Vernon station, on Tuesday night. The jury rendered a verdict that Moran came to his death by falling off a train of cars of the New-York, New-Haven and Harlem Railroad.

John Oden, who stole a boat containing considerable property belonging to Mr. William T. Crippen, of Fairview, about midway between Nyack and Piermont, in Rockland County, and who was captured by Mr. Crippen at Riverdale, one week, pleaded guilty in the County Court, at White Plains, yesterday, to grand larceny, and was sentenced by Judge Gilford to two years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jacob Magin, a resident of Waverly, was driven through Trolley-street, Newark, Thursday night, when he was attacked by three men who